The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DAY IN FEBRUARY.

...thy, and partially descriptive of, February 1st, 1830.

...t had slumber'd many an hour,
...moving slowly off her sable coverlet,
...n beauty promenaded forth:
...es creation, transparently was cloth'd,
...ngwiver. Lo! now the harbinger of day,
...his brightest garments, to the zenith
...in gorgeous way. Boreas seem'd troubled
...cumbol fits. And Nature wore
...respect—wild!
...rd day, it seem'd of this fair world,
...ry thing exposed, to midnight fairy-work,
...ed was, complete in glossy shrouds;
...scarcely past; and light again
...n horizon, and took leave of us,
...her sister, day. To introduce her
...her wonted tour:—The terrene ball
...s in momentary gloom; but soon
...ces of night appear'd, attended by
...mbra train. Dian's bright silv'ry beams
...thwart the icy globules fair,
...hen appear'd a scene sublime—
...resplendent. The rays of Dian
...riously refracted, and produc'd
...ow's colours, in a thousand shades
...seem'd strong with precious stones unnumber'd,
...more mock e'en a conceiv'd description.
...ming limner from henceforth,
...ngs the total praise of his
...ding and shading, but be content
...ith Sol, the universe master painter,
...ving world's applause: The night,
...the day, was perfect comeliness,
...gods or two, unworthy mentioning;
...he Psalmist, erst hail receiv'd and felt
...on as these; and doubt me not,
...ught as this He sang the noble song:
...ons, with *every* star a tongue, declare
...mighty *Glory*:—The gliding hours,
...ng imperceptibly, foretold
...ed dissolution of the charms,
...nd night afforded. At last,
...Clock, with twelve loud strokes, its exit,
...ep of man, proclaim'd.

ERASMUS.

THE DEITY.

...ither shall I go from thy spirit? or
...ther shall I flee from thy presence?
...scend up into heaven, thou art there:
...make my bed in hell, behold thou art there.
...take the wings of the morning, and dwell
...the uttermost parts of the earth; e'en *there*
...all thy hand lead me."—

Psalm cxxxix. v. 7, 8, 9, 10.

...am I not?"—said the fountain's bright gush,
...ch depth's music—the noon's quiet hush;
...ed, when it floats in the sun-setting stream,
...-rose, chaunting its own requiem;
...bright-glowing sea, with its *islands of light*,
...the far-blazing coronet of night:
...and decay, to you measureless spot,
...e, ye voices, O where am I not!

...ck of the morning?—Its life-giving dew?
...ts glories, for there am I too!
...ke blush that brightens the portals of day,
...wark, in his matin song, greets with a lay;
...ght of the sunbeam, that, wak'd from rest,
...s its beauty to crimson the rose;
...given all—*for they* have not forgot;
...ey will answer thee, where am I not!

...all of the evening!—Go view its decline!
...ge gorgeous of seasons; when earth seems a
...
...ith to enkindle the flame of devotion;)
...the tints that enliven the ocean:
...ave hush'd, to you grove that belongs,
...ear, more eloquent far, than their songs;
...the sweetness o'er hill, tree, and grot,
...e, vain mortal, where, where am I not!
...
...darkness hastens; behold it expire,
...ying flame of day's funeral pyre:
...is the obsequies comes! and the flings
...ndeur his grandeur—his loveliest things:
...ers are absent? The pale ones, that keep
...ops of tears in you slumberless deep:
...on them, sceptic, o'er palace, or cot,
...ideth forth one upon where I am not!
...
...side in darkness, think ye not 'twill pro-
...ime,
...bright-voiced murmerings, the presence of
...
...ps of the tempest I come in my pride,
...ubara-sounding billows was wroth at my bide:
...ye the tempest dare mock me?—Holy
...of my lightnings—the glance of mine eye?
...ves conceal in their treasure-caves, aught,
...spirit breathes over them, where am I not!
...
...the humble, I reign with the proud;
...shou'lt find me, the pillow—the shroud:
...o, earth, 'mid the blackness of Hell,
...ance anthem, or evil ones dwell:
...Creation's wide compass confines—
...existence—numberless shrines:
...comprehension can being allot,
...nt, ye voices, O where am I not!

SENEX.

SEPTEMBER.

...leaves first their colors change,
...ast in frosty peril,
...forest's paths to range,
...the rabbit and the squirrel:
...
...and a whirring pheasant rise,
...urb my meditation—
...fills my bosom with surprise—
...I'm in the sensation!
...
...ross the winding stream,
...the finny tribes are playing;
...ute, on the shady green,
...homeward course delaying.
...
...ing in the feathered choir,
...rival to emulation;
...thout either harp or lyre,
...ther absent creation!
...
...round me as I stand,
...fields and skies surveying,
...work of an Almighty hand,
...goodness most displaying.
...
...fools afford no game to me,
...lessons of enjoyment;
...object around I see,
...the mind employment.

I see the ever varying leaf,
Its many hues disporting—
Fit emblem of man's life, so brief,
Deciduous joys importing.

I see the little wild flowers peep,
And modestly contending,
To scatter forth each rival sweet,
Unconscious, unpretending.

I would not rob their native soil,
By cropping the selection,
Since granted to repay our toil,
And re-imburse reflection.

I hear the solitary thrush,
In am'rous dulcet measure:
O! may I ne'er have cause to blush,
Inflicting pain for pleasure!

Then let me ever bear in mind,
The scenes I well remember,
Where oft my youthful fancy join'd
The beauties of September!

PHILEL.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor,—I have been for some time an attentive observer of the ravages of *intemperance*, both amongst our own population, and the Aborigines of our country, and have come to the conclusion, that *Intemperance* is a crime that is doing more to endanger the property, lives, civil and religious liberties of our citizens, than all the other crimes combined, with which our country abounds: (theft, robbery, murder and *priestcraft*, not excepted;) for it is the parent stock of almost all other crime, and yet *mirabile dictu*, there are no direct measures taken by our Legislators to bring to punishment the promoters and perpetrators of this abominable crime—this prolific source of *pauperism*, theft, robbery, murder, idleness, prophanity, and in short, every thing that can augment human woe, and render society miserable and degraded.

I say, strange to tell, that the wisdom of our Legislators has neglected this, whilst they have *busied themselves to enact laws to bring to* punishment its legitimate offspring, theft, murder and robbery; and making provisions by law for the poor, made such by the *demon Intemperance*. Is not this as if a physician should exhaust all his skill in the application of topical remedies, whilst he neglected the seat of the disease? or, as if one should exert every power of body and mind to stop the overflowing stream, whilst he neglected the flood-gate through which it issued?

I am aware of the delicacy as well as the inefficiency of direct legislation against a crime so universal—so interwoven with the habits and customs of a nation; and strengthened and nerved as this is by public opinion, yet I would respectfully ask, can nothing be done in the form of *law* to unmask the monster, break up his lurking places, and aid temperance societies and temperate individuals in their laudable exertions to change public opinion, and thus render legislation efficient?

It is an acknowledged fact, that at least three fourth's of the pauperism of the day *may* be traced directly or indirectly to the use of ardent spirits as its cause.

...Commonwealth are supported at an enormous expense to its citizens; and those who bear the burden of this expense, are the sober, useful citizens, who have had no share in the crime of making them paupers, by the distilling or vending of ardent spirits; nor have they participated in the emoluments arising from the numerous estates squandered by the use of this destructive article. Is it just or reasonable, that this should be so, that one-half of our citizens should be compelled by law to support those whom the other half choose to beggar to enrich themselves?—Ought not the men who will persist in the manufacturing and vending of this most pernicious article, and those landlords whose houses or distilleries are licensed, or used for the aforesaid purposes—Those who are, as it were, robbing the insane, and monopolizing to themselves the estates of drunkards and *temperate drinkers*, thus beggaring their families, and making them a public charge? I ask, ought not these men to be compelled by law, either to relinquish these employments, or bear a larger proportion of the poor rates than other citizens? Would there be any thing *unjust* or *unreasonable*, to require them to pay, *as near as may be*, that proportion which is occasioned by Intemperance?

Would not this strengthen the hands of the temperate, and do much to check and exterminate the vice? Could not some more efficient measures be taken to arrest from the all-devouring throat of the drunkard, (as in the case of other insane persons,) that property which he is wasting, for the benefit of his family, who have an equal right in it with himself?

As the laws now stand, the temperate man, (I mean the man who will have nothing to do with ardent spirits,) does not stand on equal footing with the man who deals in this poison.

The landlord who will not have his property occupied as a grog shop, or tavern, cannot lease it for half as much as the man who is willing it should be used for any purpose that will yield him the most cash.

Can nothing be done in this matter? must the work of death go on with an increasing ratio, till our fair prospects are blasted for ever, and our beloved country, the beauty, joy of the whole earth, be ruined beyond recovery?

Let our statesmen and influential citizens awake to their fearful responsibilities before it is forever too late.

M. A. R.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

An intelligent and observing correspondent of the Portland (Maine) Advertiser, gives the following description of the members of the Senate of the United States. I will begin, says the writer, by omitting the Senators of Maine, (Messrs. Holmes and Sprague,) with whom the editor is probably acquainted. As the writer very modestly omits to speak of these gentlemen, it may be no more than just to say, that in point of talents, mental or acquired, and as debaters, and as efficient members of Congress, they are second to none but Mr. Webster. Since the exclusion of the political traders, Chandler and Parris, Maine has reason to be proud of her able representation in the Senate of the Union. The writer begins thus:—

Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, is a sedate, dignified gentleman, a man of a pure mind, good talents and judgment. In debate he is clear, methodical, and impressive. In any other administration than this, he would have much influence. His colleague, Mr. Woodbury, is a totally different man. He has respectable talents, but there seems so much management and calculation in all he does or says, that, however sincere he may be, he leads you to suspect his sincerity. It is thought he is looking out for *himself*, and has been disappointed, but will be *pacified*.

Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts, is a man who, like most others in this country, has *made himself*, and consequently has strong native vigour of intellect. He is a scientific and practical merchant, a character too scarce in this body, and consequently a very valuable member. Mr. Webster, his colleague, ranks high and justly; there is in this gentleman a vigour of intellect, depth of thought and power of logic, united to an impressive diction, clearness of voice and dignity of deportment, seldom surpassed. He is a strong man.

Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island, is an amiable, good man, discreet and prudent; seldom launches into the stormy ocean of debate, but speaks to the purpose, and never says a foolish thing.

Mr. Robbins, his colleague, is a man of originality. When he speaks, he always understands his subject well, is solemn, emphatic, but always guarded. He is consequently a dangerous antagonist.

Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, has great industry, perseverance and independence;—is a practical statesman, understands his duty, and fearlessly performs it. He is a very valuable member.

Mr. Willey, his colleague, is of easy deportment, amiable temper and sound judgment; he is a fair specimen of Connecticut, and consequently an excellent man.

Mr. Chase, of Vermont, is a perfect emblem of good nature, kindness, and the best of sound feelings. As a speaker, he is clear, frank, and easy; and in debate he has, like most of the New England members, a perfect command of his feelings.

Mr. Seymour is much like his colleague in these respects; and both these gentlemen, for mildness and equanimity, are seldom surpassed.

Mr. Sanford, of New York, has long been a member of the Senate, is an easy speaker, but fails in voice. He is a good commercial lawyer, understands well the finances, and much of our foreign relations. It is thought he would be pleased with a mission abroad.

Mr. Dudley, his colleague, has not been long in the Senate, and we can therefore judge little of him. He appears very amiable and gentlemanly.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, is an old member; has had much legislative experience; has distinguished himself as the champion of manufactures, especially that of iron; and though he is courted by the south for his attachment to Jackson, his manufacturing mania is not so well relished.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the same State, is a new member; but report speaks highly of his talents. I have had little opportunity of an acquaintance with him, but from what I have heard and seen, I should pronounce him of a very high order of statesman.

Mr. Bernard, of Pa., has not been long a member, but is understood to entertain ardent political feelings, and to be possessed of an elastic and somewhat eccentric mind. But his character as a statesman, has not yet been developed.

Mr. Marks, his associate, is different. He is a calm, composed, common sense man, and from his candor and fairness, always commands attention; and though he never says much, yet what he does say, is to the point.

Mr. [illegible], of Delaware, is also a new member. But fame speaks well of him; and from what has been discovered here, he is not too highly appreciated. This State has, in fact, always been well represented, and from what I can learn, it is by no means to lose in the person of Mr. Clayton. He is certainly a very accomplished man.

Dr. Naudain, of Delaware, is just elected, and has taken his seat within a few days. He is a very respectable physician, and was, at the time of his election, a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, has highly respectable talents, and in debate stands well.—His diction is pure, and his manners are easy; as an orator, he is energetic and somewhat rapid—though his voice is not harmonious, he is an able and interesting speaker, and has much decision of character.

Mr. Smith, the other Senator from that State, is a veteran in the service; though of the age of 76, he is wonderfully vigorous, and his mental and bodily powers seem very little deteriorated. In mercantile and financial concerns he has had much experience; and his judgment, in these, is much valued on, *except in cases arising in Baltimore*.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, is a Virginian Politician, of course; and consequently he must believe that whatever conflicts with her views is *wrong*, and whatever coincides is *right*. In other respects he is a very fair man, of handsome talents, and considerable debating powers.

Mr. Tazewell, his associate, is an able lawyer. Legally, politically, or metaphysically, he is *fine spun*, and has great power and skill in making the worse appear the better reason. He *has been* an enthusiastic partizan, and is still bitter against any man who ever advocated John Q. Adams. His voice is harsh, and when excited he is a disagreeable speaker; but his talents are of a high order, though sometimes he appears sophisticated, and draws his conclusions from assumed or erroneous premises.

The Senators from N. Carolina, Iredel and Brown, are new men, whose scope of character cannot now be measured. Their manners, however, speak much in their favor.

South Carolina has always been ably represented in both Houses of Congress, and her present Senators will not diminish her reputation in that body.

Mr. Hayne is a young man, but has fine talents; is a handsome, agreeable speaker, and able debater. He has a little too much ardor to suit us northern men, and he is too rapid. But his voice is harmonious and his language chaste. In the social circle, he discovers much politeness and vivacity, and his colloquial powers are of the first order.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, is a veteran.—He is powerful in debate, he has great industry, and is persevering as death. From his unyielding pertinacity in opposing measures which he deems erroneous, especially *claims*, a stranger would conjecture that he was morose and vindictive. But this is not the case. He has seen and detected so many frauds practised on the government, that he is led to suspect almost every thing. It is true that when he takes hold *he makes his teeth meet* and seldom lets go, so long as he can hold on. In the social circle, he is lively and convivial, and enjoys a good story or good joke to the life.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, speaks with ease and fluency—is rapid, but smooth—his voice harmonious and manner mild, and often while speaking his countenance is lighted with a smile; but he often forms his opinion prematurely and is consequently obliged to retract it.

Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, is spoken of as a man of fine talents, not much of which has yet been developed. He was formerly a member and stood well. It would be premature to judge of him. In the social circle he is pleasant, agreeable, and entertaining.

Mr. Rowan, his associate, unites affability with dignity. He is solemn in debate, but commences with some agitation, which wears off as he proceeds. As a statesman, he is a little too *theoretic* and *sublimated* and sometimes consequently gets in the clouds.

Mr. White, of Tennessee. A man of plain manners, simple deportment and grave aspect. He never aspires to rhetorical flourishes—reasons calmly and logically, but seems not to know *when he has done*. He evinces much candor and integrity. On the whole he is a worthy and a strong man.

Mr. Grundy, his colleague, is a new member of the Senate, but has been distinguished in the House, especially during the late war. His talents are undoubtedly of a high order, but as yet he has made no particular display. In conversation he is easy, social, and convivial.

Mr. Burnet, of Ohio, was elected the last session of Congress to fill a vacancy, and was taken from the Supreme bench of that State.—He is a native of *New Jersey*, but in his habits and manners, you would take him for a "son of the pilgrims." He is a man of grave deportment, fine mind, good education, strong reasoning powers, great legal attainments, and sterling integrity.

Mr. Ruggles, his colleague, is a member of long standing, and no deacon could be more solemn in debate. His opinion upon cases which arise, are received as "the supreme law of the land." He is surpassed by no man for fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, is an amiable man, of scope of talent and firmness of purpose. His predilections are for *the west*, but he is also *commercial* and *atlantic*.

Mr. Livingston, from the same State, is a legislative veteran. He is a man of considerable legal science and very liberal views. He speaks well, but with some hesitancy.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, has been a member of the House of Representatives and Governor of his State. Is a man of much legislative experience, and great industry; his feelings are exclusively *western*, and he very ardently and ably advocates the interests of that section.

Mr. Noble, his colleague, combines storm, thunder, and lightning. *The west* is his *Pegasus*, and when he mounts him, he goes on "whip and spur," like a tornado. He is an independent man and is no political *calculator*—calls things by their right names, *cut where it may*—and he sometimes cuts deep, though his knife seems to be whetted upon a *brick-bat*.

Mr. Ellis is the only Senator from Mississippi. He is tall, gentlemanly man, of mild, smooth and easy manners. I have never witnessed his powers in the struggle of profound debate. He is soft and graceful speaker.

Mr. Kane, of Illinois, is a young man, speaks considerably, especially where *the west* is chiefly concerned. He is a sensible man, and a pretty good speaker, but has strong sectional prejudices.

Mr. McLane, his associate, I should think is a man of independent mind, liberal feelings, and sound judgment. He has not appeared much in debate, and consequently I cannot [illegible] he will work to make him go wrong *for the sake of his party*.

Mr. King, of Alabama, has been long in the Senate, though he appears young. Has seen much of the world and is easy and genteel in his deportment. He is a fair specimen of Senatorial eloquence and decorum.

Mr. McKinley, from the same state, is not duly appreciated until he is *known*. He bears examination well, and the better you understand his character, the better you like him. It would be a difficult task, I should think, to make him "follow the multitude to do evil." He forms his own judgment and shapes his own course and would be a troublesome man to keep in the traces where party discipline was deemed expedient. He is certainly worthy of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Barton, of Missouri.—No clergyman, or deacon of a church has more solemn and decided gravity than Barton. "He never begins to speak until he has something to say, and always leaves off when he has done." He has no flourishes, or flippery and always speaks sensibly, profoundly and to the purpose. *His* merits too are elicited by acquaintance, and indeed there are few men any where who better understand the subject in controversy, and can do it better justice with so little show and parade.

Mr. Benton, his colleague, has great industry, strong powers and stronger pretensions. He speaks much, long and broad, and in manners is somewhat fulsome and vindictive—his object appearing to be, not so much to convince his opponent as to *drive him from the field*—and though he appears to think quite as much of himself as others think of him, he is nevertheless a man of considerable talents and much experience.

There are in the Senate *thirty-nine lawyers*, *two* merchants, *one* physician and *five* farmers and manufacturers, *nine* have been governors of different states, and *fifteen* have been judges.

ACCOUNT OF A BEAVER COLONY.

It is now about twenty years since I accompanied a trading party on a journey to Detroit—where we were to stay some time to procure furs from the Indians.

We had penetrated far into the interior of the country, and had encamped for the night in the midst of an Indian village, situated on the borders of a clear and swift stream, which emptied into Lake Michigan.

After we had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Indians, they permitted us to go, one at a time, and watch the operations of the beavers, and, notwithstanding all I heard, I could not but be astonished at the wonderful powers with which our Creator has endowed them.

The river was about a hundred feet wide at this place, and they had constructed across it a solid dam, as much as twelve feet broad at the base. The Indians told us they had laboured in the construction of this with wonderful perseverance. A large tree, the size round the trunk of a man's body, had been first sawed off by their teeth, in such a manner that it fell across the stream—then they sawed off the branches that it might lay level; many working together with the greatest zeal and industry. Some of them at the same time traversed the banks of the river and cut down smaller trees. These they cut into equal lengths, sharpened them at one end—dragged them by land to the margin of the river, and then by water to the place where they were going to build. Some of them plunged to the bottom and dug holes with their fore feet, to receive the points of these stakes, while others supported them against the tree which had before been laid across. Others brought earth and filled all the interstices between the piles. These piles consisted of several rows of stakes of equal heights, placed opposite to each other, and extending from one bank of the river to the other. The stakes facing the lower part of the river were placed perpendicularly; but these which were opposed to the river sloped upwards to sustain the pressure of the water; so that the bank which was ten or twelve feet wide at the base, is reduced to two or three at the top.

They had taken another precaution, also, against inundation; they had made sloping holes through the thinnest part of the embankment to allow the surface water to escape, that it might act with less force against the dam. When we made our first visit to them, they had already separated into smaller societies, and were making their separate habitations all along the margin of the river. There were about twenty of these parties with as many cabins nearly finished—there were two openings in each, one for going to the land, and the other for plunging into the water. These buildings varied slightly both in shape and size, some being round, others oval; some of them consisted of two or three stories; the walls were about two feet thick, raised upon plank which served both for foundations and floors to their houses. These houses which were of but one story, rose perpendicularly only a few feet, and then curved in, terminating in a dome or vaulted roof. They were all very solid and neatly plastered both within and without. The beavers were very busy when I first saw them, in completing this plastering, using their tails to mix the mortar, and their feet in putting it on.

One day while I was very busy watching them, a heavy shower came on so suddenly that I had not noticed its approach. The wind blew very tempestuously all the time; and it was not till the storm had considerably abated that I could look about me, and observe the condition of my friends, the beavers. When I did so, I could not but remark, with surprise, how comfortably and perfectly sheltered they had been. They had retreated to the inside of their cabins, where neither wind nor rain could get at them; I observed large trees rooted up, and fragments hurled from the rocks; but the houses of the beavers stood perfectly firm, and were quite dry on the inside, for by this time I had got familiar enough to take a peep without disturbing them at all.

Different materials, wood, stone, and a kind of sandy earth, were used in the construction of these houses; the wood was principally that of alders, willows, and poplars, which grew on the bank of the river, and were most easily cut, stripped of their bark, and transported, than heavier and more solid trees could have been. The beavers cut them off about a foot from the ground. They do this in a sitting posture, and enjoy at the same time the pleasures of gnawing the bark and wood, which is their favourite food. After the cabins were finished, the beavers employ themselves in laying in ample stores of provisions. This seemed to be done in exact proportion to the size of the cabin and the number of its inhabitants; and the Indians told us that they never pilfered from one another.—Some families consisted of only three or four individuals; the largest cabins contained thirty, but generally there were from ten to fourteen inhabiting one dwelling.

[illegible] their tails on the water. Some, on such occasions, plunge into the water for security; others conceal themselves within their walls, which no animal will attempt either to enter or overturn.

I was charmed with the neatness of these houses; the floors were spread with the green branches of the box and fir trees, and were always quite clean. The window that faces the water answers for a balcony to receive the fresh air, and for the purpose of bathing. Those windows are made high enough to prevent being stopped up with ice, which is often two or three feet thick on the river; it is very important to the beavers to keep up a free communication with the water; they often swim for a considerable distance under the ice; and their favourite position, when in their houses, seemed to be sitting on an end at their windows, with the lower part of the body in water.

In September, they collect their provisions.—From this time till the close of winter, they remain in their cabins, enjoy the fruits of their labours, and the pleasures of society. This is their time of repose. In the spring they separate; the males retire into the country to enjoy the pleasures and the fruits of the season. They return, however, occasionally, to their cabins, but dwell there no more. The females continue in the cabins, and are occupied in nursing, protecting and rearing their young, which are in a few weeks in a condition to follow their dams. The beavers do not assemble again till autumn, unless their banks or cabins be injured by inundations, for when this happens, they suddenly collect their forces and repair the breaches that have been made.

ANECDOTES OF THE BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

Life on board a man of war.—From a book under this title published in London, and confined principally to the events preceding, pending and following the battle of Navarino, we find in the London Literary Gazette the following extracts.

The following scene on board the Genoa, after the fight, is very forcible:

"I found some of the men engaged in burying Rooney, the only man killed who had a wife aboard. Mrs. Rooney sat on the truck of a gun, her face hid in her hands. As they proceeded to put him overboard, she started up, and told them to stop a few minutes; she then went down upon her knees, and, stroking back his curly hair, patted his cheek, exclaiming, 'Poor Jem! poor Jem!" Then clasping her hands together, she rose, but immediately dropped down senseless upon the deck. Four of the men carried her to her birth, while I bent my way to my own mess. The deck was quite dark, save the glimmering light of a candle here and there, stuck in a purser's lantern suspended from the battens. When I came to my birth I was welcomed by the whole of the mess more like a brother than a shipmate: but this day made us all brothers; feuds and animosities were buried in forgetfulness; and many who had entertained bitter hatred at one another would be seen shaking the hand of friendship together. I took my seat, and commenced looking about to see if any of the old familiar faces were missing: but it was difficult to recognize my messmates in the curious group of ferocious-looking banditti that surrounded me. They were all dressed in shirt and trowsers, with handkerchiefs round their heads, and pistols and cutlasses at their belt. Their faces were black with smoke and gunpowder, and several who had been wounded with splinters had large plasters about their cheeks.—To heighten the effect, gleams from the blazing Moslem vessels cast every now and then a red glare into the birth. I found, on inquiry, that two of my messmates besides Moffit were killed. We talked of the behaviour of the ship's company, and the probable consequences of the battle. Tom Elliot came down with a monkey of wine, and said, 'D'ye see, shipmates, the purser's steward has filled the monkey up to the brim! now, come, we shan't be sogers. Hand us the tot from the inside there, and let us all drink round.' We drank to the memory of our good old captain, and all who fell on this glorious day. I found the wine revive me greatly, and soon went on deck to have a view of the scene of battle, by the light of the Turkish fleet, that was blazing in all quarters."

The following is also characteristic:—

"The Turkish vessels still continued to burn, and the discharge of their heated guns, at intervals, sounded like minute guns lamenting the devastation of the day; while the gentle breeze that began to blow at night, as it whistled through the tattered remains of our rigging, seemed to mourn for the brave men who had fallen, and who now lay 'full many a fathom deep' in the blue waters. About ten o'clock I heard a melancholy voice right under our stern, crying, 'Ali! Mahomet!' Jack Mitchell and I rose, and, looking under the stern, we saw two Turks clinging to the rudder and sending forth their ejaculations for God and Mahomet to save them. We could offer them no assistance, for strict orders had been given not to allow any of the enemy to come aboard. The poor fellows seemed as if they could not hold on long. In about five minutes one let go, and soon after the other, both sinking in the water with the half-articulated cry of 'Ali! Ali!' Mitchell returned and stretched himself on the deck, saying, with an affected air of indifference, that he 'would be blessed if he would be again disturbed in his snooze for all the b——y Hometans in Christendon.'"

Another affecting extract, and we have done.

"The morning before we reached the island of Sicily, Captain Moore, of the marines, who had been wounded in the action of the 20th, died; his wound, which I believe was in the thigh, having mortified. He was an old man, and as much beloved by his own men as the commodore had been by us. A coffin was made, perforated with holes, and the body deposited in it along with shot and bags of wet sand, to make it sink. It was laid, covered by a union jack, on a grating, fixed against the ship's side, the outer edge of which was raised to a level by two ship-ropes held fast by two men, so that at the word being given, by letting go the slips, the grating dropped like a hinged door against the side, and the coffin would fall into the sea. The order was given to toll the bell, and the ship's company and officers, in full uniform, mustered, all hats off, on the upper deck, as near as they could to the gangway; the fore and main chains were crowded, and all stood in respectful silence to see the coffin consigned to the deep. A file of marines was ranged on the gangway, to fire three vollies over their commander. The chaplain commenced the funeral service for a person buried at sea. 'Not a sound was heard,' but the breaking of the water on the weather-bow, while the solemn voice of the chaplain rose at intervals, and seemed to be borne along on the winds.—When he came to the passage, 'We commit his body to the deep,' the slips were let [illegible] concluded the funeral of Captain Moore, who was buried nearly opposite the cloud-capt top of Mount Etna."

THE MILCH COWS OF ANTS.

The ants keep and feed certain other insects from which they extract a sweet and nutritious liquid, in the same manner as we obtain milk from cows. There are two species of insects from which the ant tribe abstract this juice—the aphides, or plant-lice, and the gall-insects. Linnæus, and after him other naturalists, have called these insects the milch cattle of the ants; and the term is not inapplicable. In the proper season, any person, who may choose to be at the pains of watching their proceeding, may see, as Linnæus says, the ants ascending trees that they may milk their cows, the aphides. The substance which is here called milk is a saccharine fluid, which these insects secrete; it is scarcely inferior to honey in sweetness, and issues in limpid drops from the body of the insect, by two little tubes placed one on each side just above the abdomen. The aphides insert their suckers into the tender bark of a tree, and employ themselves without intermission in absorbing its sap; which, having passed through the digestive system of the insect, is discharged by the organs just described. When no ants happen to be at hand to receive this treasure, the insects eject it to a distance by a jerking motion, which at regular intervals they give their bodies. When the ants, however, are in attendance, they carefully watch the emission of this precious fluid, and immediately suck it down. The ants not only consume this fluid when voluntarily ejected by the aphides, but, what is still more surprising, they know how to make them yield it at pleasure; or, in other terms, to milk them. On this occasion the antennæ of the ants discharge the same functions as the fingers of a milk-maid: with these organs moved very rapidly, they pat the abdomen of an aphis first on one side and then on the other: a little drop of the much-coveted juice immediately issues forth, which the ant eagerly conveys to its mouth. The milk of one aphis having been thus exhausted, the ant proceeds to treat others in the same manner, until at length it is satiated, when it returns to its nest. Some species of ants go in search of these aphides on the vegetables where they feed; but there are others, as the yellow ant, which collect a large herd of a kind of aphis, which derives its nutriment from the roots of grass and other plants. These milch kine they remove from their native plants and domesticate in their habitations, affording, as Huber justly observes, an example of almost human industry and sagacity. On turning up the nest of the yellow ant, this naturalist one day saw a variety of aphides either wandering about in the different chambers, or attached to the roots of plants which penetrated into the interior. The ants appeared to be extremely jealous of their stock of cattle; they follow them about, and careressed them, whenever they whished for the hanied juice, which the aphis never refused to yield. On the slightest appearance of danger they took them up in their mouths, and gently removed them to a more sheltered and more secure spot. They dispute with other ants for them, and, in short, watch them as keenly as any pastoral people would guard the herds which form their wealth. Other species which do not gather the aphides together in their own nest, still seem to look on them as private property; they set sentinels to protect their places of resort and drive away other ants; and, what is still more extraordinary, they inclose them not only from rival ants, but also from the natural enemies of the aphis. If the branch on which the aphides feed be conveniently situated, the ants have recourse to a very effectual expedient for keeping off all trespassers: they construct around the branch containing the aphides a tube of earth, or some other material, and in this inclosure, formed near the nest, and generally communicating with it, they secure their cattle against all interlopers.

FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

A writer in the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, observing on the various schemes for purifying the water of the THAMES, says:—"There is, however, a directly purifying cause which has not been noticed, never noticed, while, singularly enough, it is one of the greatest grievances complained of.—This is the mud of the river itself. We use the vulgar and prejudiced term: speaking chemically, we mean the clay, a mixture, properly, of finely divided silica and alumina chiefly. This is a precipitant to the matters in solution; it combines with them, especially with that obscure mucilaginous or extractive matter, which corrupts or injures that water which is notorious for badness, and carries it to the bottom, where its decomposition is afterwards completed; sometimes, however, not very quickly. So it is, that there may be pure water lying upon offensive mud. Thus the very clay of the Thames, which renders it so disagreeable to the eye, is one of the causes of its purification and its purity. Muddy water is doubtless an evil, but it is at least innocent; and it is seldom very difficult to purify. And if it is the visible evil of the Thames water, let us at least console ourselves with reflecting, that it produces a balance of good, and is a curable disease. Our limits compel us to be very brief; but we cannot pass over those formidable shrimps which have been the source of so much absurd alarm and bad language. It may surprise an ignorant man, to be told that they are also purifiers of water, yet such is the fact. We need not eat them, raw or boiled; but even if we did, they are as good eating as any other shrimps. Their office in water is good and useful; and, as in so much more of Nature's doings, they were probably intended to be useful to us, or others, as well as to themselves. When water, stagnating water of course, is corrupt, through animal, and often also through vegetable matter, these animals are small or invisible, and their abundance is often such as to render it absolutely thick; a sort of soup. These swarms are the prey and food of larger ones, and of this very terrific shrimp among the rest; and it is quite sufficient to introduce a few of these into such water, to purify it in a few days. They devour the evil; and the harm which they may do in return is not discoverable. Nay, there is not a poor peasant in England who does not know, that, if he wants to keep a covered spring or well pure for use, he must put a frog into it if he does not find one there.—The blockhead who should set forth to kill his frogs would soon find his spring-water worthy of a real committee of doctors at Almack's; and very probably the doctors and the committee would pass a vote of censure and anathema on the tadpoles.—Such are the advantages of learning in chemistry and natural history."

—We observe, in a late LONDON paper, the allusion to the exertions of the late Prefect of Police, M. DEBELLEYME. The cost of the buildings &c. is rated at something less than eighty thousand dollars:—"In a large triangular inclosure, at the end of the line of street called the Ourcine, there formerly stood an old building, consisting of two distinct wings, the general appearance of which has been materially altered by the new arrangements, the roof having been removed and an additional floor having been added to the general height of both parts of the building. The court has been divided into two compartments, and on entering the first of these there is on the one side a guard-house or police-station, and beyond it a *salle de discipline*, or lock-up-house. On the other side is the apartment of the *concierge*, or housekeeper, to the left of which are two receiving rooms, one for applicants of either sex. Here they wait until they are examined by the Commissioners of Police, and when that ceremony is completed, if the applicant's admission be decided on, he is sent to the medical attendant, who, if the patient be too unwell to support the system pursued in the establishment there, sends him at once to one of the public hospitals, so numerous in Paris, where he is admitted without difficulty. If but slightly indisposed, and if requiring only such assistance as may be had in the establishment itself, he is forthwith admitted. The new entrant is first taken to the bathing house where excellent bathing tubs, covered with zinc, are arranged in a division of the first court. Here, after being subjected to the ablutions required by the discipline of the establishment, the new inmates receive a supply of linen and clothes belonging to the house. For men, these consist of linen shirts, woollen stockings, trowsers, vest, and jacket of cloth. For women, shifts, stockings, two petticoats, and two waistcoats of woollen, together with a cap of cotton cloth. Both men and women are provided with wooden shoes. Thus dressed they are admitted into the interior of the establishment. The dresses brought with them at their entrance are immediately sent to the wash-house, and on their return they are put up and laid aside to be restored on the individual's departure. The whole linen and clothes, both belonging to the inmates and to the establishment itself, are cleaned and bleached by contract, at the rate of six centimes, or a very little more than a halfpennny a day for each individual. On entering the interior of the house you find on the first floor an extensive kitchen, under which there is a small steam-engine, for the purpose of putting an apparatus in motion to extract the gelatine from bones. This gelatine is employed in the preparation of various aliments by means of furnaces and cooking apparatus, arranged according to the system, so well known in Paris, of M. Darcet. Connected with the kitchen are a pantry and other conveniences, for the purpose of cleaning the dry vegetables made use of in the establishment. You then come to an extensive refectory, which ends in two large doors, behind which there is a chapel. On the one side of the refectory is the garden, and on the other a spacious court, the sides of which have sheds or arcades covered with zinc, for the purposes of exercise in bad weather. The house is thus divided into two parts, the one to be occupied by women, and the other by men. The second and third floors are extensive dormitories, calculated to contain upwards of 400 beds. In each dormitory a place is set apart for an overseer, whose business it is to preserve order among the inmates. The frames of the beds are of iron, about thirty inches wide, each being furnished with a paillasse of straw, a matrass stuffed with wool, a bolster, two woollen bed-covers, and a pair of sheets. The dormitories are lighted at night with reflectors, and heated, as well as the lobbies and refectory, by means of heated air, communicating through pipes connected with the apparatus of the steam engine under the kitchen. To avoid all communication between the two divisions of the establishment, the necessary exchanges of linen, &c., are effected by means of a contrivance in the wall, which turns on a pivot. The men and women are admitted to the refectory at separate hours, and in attending divine service the men are assembled in the refectory, while the women meet in the dormitory immediately over it, the one end of which forms a gallery overlooking the chapel. In terms of the regulations the inmates are allowed to leave the house once a fortnight; the men and women going out on alternate Sundays. If a man and his wife should both be inmates, they are allowed, on special application, to go out together on the same Sunday. The cellars under the building, which are not much under the level of the ground, and are well aired and carefully fumigated, are divided into work-shops, fit for the reception of persons of almost every trade. Individuals unfit for the exercise of any trade, are employed according to their strength in digging the garden, and the whole inmates are employed by turn, eighteen at a time, in working a machine for the purpose of raising water for the supply of the establishment. The inmates receive a daily supply of a pound and a half of bread, besides soup and vegetables. They are supplied, in short, with whatever is strictly necessary to existence, but they are also made to work, and the value of the work is fixed at sixty centimes, or something less than sixpence a day. One-third is retained by the establishment, another third is accumulated for the benefit of the individual, and the remaining third is placed at their own disposal. It has been thought advisable to place certain comforts within their reach. For this purpose a second kitchen has been established, called the kitchen of luxury. To avoid speculation, the department is let to a person authorised by the establishment, who sells on his own account, such articles as the inhabitants may find themselves in a situation to purchase.

MR. SADLER'S SPEECH AT WHITBY.—Suppose that a hundred rats, instead of being mercifully killed in five minutes by the celebrated dog Billy, were caged up and supplied with a limited quantity of food, and encouraged to multiply till they starved each other by the subdivision of the allowance—and say, whether this picture, ugly and disgusting as it is, is not a representation of the condition in which England has been placed by the influence of the monopolists? Imagine next a well-dressed man, with all the ensigns of respectability and good-fellowship about him, declaiming on the misery of the sufferers with the remainder of a tartlet in his mouth, and pointing out to the spectators the different forms and aspects of the process. "See that individual of the softer sex, with thirteen helpless young ones dependent on it for support. Their whole allowance but fifteen grains a day; and there are people who would ruin the whole rat-trap, by letting in foreign corn. Observe the father of the cottage, with his ribs clinging together and no fur on his back, brooding over the fate of his suffering family, over whom his heart is yearning and breaking! That poor creature with his ear bitten off is from Congleton. The insurrectionary cock-tail in the middle is from Macclesfield. The Coventry rats are in a corner by themselves. From Rochdale, Manchester and Barnsley, they are all alike; there is not a pin to chuse. Would to God my voice could reach them and be listened to!—(Here quote several texts of Scripture, and swallow the remainder of the tartlet.)—Why do not they 'agitate for bread?' Why do not they turn tooth and nail upon the wretches who would murder them by letting in foreign produce?"—The application may not be complimentary; but till it is shown in what way a starving people are to be fed by shutting out supplies and taking from each other, it is an exact representation of the politics of the Whitby speech.

SUICIDE OF MISS CHARLOTTE ROTH.—The first arose about 11 o'clock on Monday night, from the groans which were heard to issue from their sleeping-room. They, however, refused to open the door or tell what was the matter, and it was therefore forced open, when they were found lying on the bed evidently labouring under the effects of poison. The deceased was then quite insensible, but on the other the poison had happily not taken a fatal hold. On a chair in the room were lying a number of sealed letters, with a slip of paper on the top of them, simply requesting Mrs. Percival, in whose house, 167, Albany-street, Regent's Park, they resided, to forward them to their respective addresses, by post. Their night-dress appeared to have been arranged for the occasion, their stays being kept on tight laced, and a handsome night habit thrown over it, and on their hands they wore white kid gloves. The usual means were taken to dislodge the poison from the stomach. This treatment was successful in the case of Miss Josephine, the youngest; but unavailing upon her sister, who died on Tuesday morning. She is already perfectly recovered, and yesterday was found sitting in her drawing-room, having dressed herself, and curled and decorated her hair. All she said was that they had procured three ounces of laudanum, and one ounce of powdered opium; that each of them swallowed an ounce and a half of the laudanum, and afterwards a portion of the opium in a quantity of wine. On being pressed to make a solemn promise that she would never again attempt self-destruction, she smiled, and said she could not promise any such thing. The intention of destroying themselves, she said, had been formed some days back, and several of the letters which were found on the chair were then written. They occupied the second floor in Mrs. Percival's house, at a rent of 30s. per week.—The payment of their expenses had been guaranteed by a gentleman named Hare, residing in Gloucester-place. They informed Mrs. Percival that they intended to start for Deal on the Tuesday; and had packed up their property with that intention, but were disappointed in not receiving letters from that place on Monday.

The unfortunate ladies took an equal quantity of the poison, and intended to die in each others arms. They were destitute of a single farthing in the world, and were without a morsel of food to eat.

Our readers will recollect the attempt made some months ago, by these unhappy ladies, to terminate their existence by flinging themselves out of a boat opposite Greenwich Hospital, another sister at that time perished.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE ROYAL MINT.

A robbery was committed at the Royal Mint on Saturday to a great extent, and under circumstances of great audacity. It appears that a man named Keith, who is employed at the Royal Mint, had above 2,000 gold blanks given over to him, for the purpose of putting into the regular process of stamping for sovereigns. He went away with the blanks, and was not missed for some time afterwards, when inquiries were made for him, and it was found that he had decamped with the property. Information was immediately sent to the Master of the Mint, J. C. Herries, Esq., and the other superior officers, and the most prompt measures taken to secure the delinquent.

It is said that the sum of 120,000*l.* was paid into the Bank of England, on Monday, to the account of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who, a short time back, was the purchaser of stock to the amount of 170,000*l.* The repairs and refit of Apsley-house could not have cost less than 50,000*l.*, so that it would seem his Grace is beginning to know the value of money. Some years back it was whispered that he was far from affluent. But the truth we have heard, is, that since his appointment to the Premiership, the noble Duke has had his hands too full of business to have any chance of spending money—his salary as First Lord of the Treasury, and his pay as Field Marshal are more than equal to his expenditure, so that the princely income he derives from his extensive estates in this country, and on the Continent has been, for some years untouched.—*Kent and Essex Mercury.*

POACHING.—So slight is the dread of gaol among the Buckingham poachers, that it is believed by some persons who have a good opportunity of forming a judgment on the fact, that, in many instances, if poachers were entrusted with their own warrants of commitment, they would walk to gaol, and surrender themselves without the attendance of a constable. One man, committed under the game laws, lately remained in the gaol three weeks beyond the time for which he had been committed, and when the governor of the prison discovered that his term of imprisonment had expired, and ejected him, he seemed to leave his old quarters with regret. How is it that the gaol has lost its terrors. Is it that the home of the British labourer has become a place so cheerless, that a prison yields him comforts which he cannot find elsewhere, or is he become dead to all feelings of disgrace and shame? This is a matter worthy of serious consideration, and ought to be strictly inquired into. There are at this time upwards of 200 prisoners in Aylesbury gaol; 44 of that number are for poaching.—*Bucks Gazette.*

THE SPLENDID BRADWELL OX.

There is now exhibiting under this name, at the Horse Bazaar, Portman-square, an immense ox weighing between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds, 17 hands high, and nearly 11 feet in length.—And this is called the greatest curiosity of the kind ever exhibited in the metropolis. Perhaps it is; but in the name of reason, what is the object of making a most useful animal perfectly useless, by encouraging this excessive and unnatural growth? The flesh cannot be wholesome, and the waste of food in producing it is obviously culpable. When nature produces immense quadrupeds like the elephant, we are struck with wonder at the perfection of her stupendous work, the strength suited to the proportions, and the noble uses "even in camps and courts," to which such animals can be applied. But when "nature's journeyman" sets to work and produces instead of strength and majesty, a huge mass of deformity, disgust is the sensation produced in a well-regulated mind, by such a persevering attention to show how time and food can be misapplied to create a spectacle for a tribe of Smithfield graziers. It is time that this practice of cramming poor animals until they are suffocated by repletion had ceased; it has been abandoned by the older and better members of the Smithfield Club. The agriculturist who can economize in food, who can bring sterile land cheaply into tillage, who can practically add to the productive powers of the soil, is a useful member of the community; but what benefit accrues (unless the mere sensual gaping of a crowd be one) by overfeeding cattle in this manner, making them apparently wretched to themselves, and worse than useless to the consumer? It is a silly fashion, and has lasted beyond its day. This unhappy ox certainly looks better than his fellows, who sometimes pass as prodigies at some of the annual Smithfield exhibitions, because his frame appears to have been naturally of large proportions, and therefore the deformity produced by his incessant feeding does not look so repulsive; nevertheless, his fore-legs totter under him, and he furnishes no exception to the just objection to this expensive and absurd practice.—*Times.*

THE SIRLOIN.—There is now at Friday-Hill House, in the parish of Chingford, in this county, the oak table upon which King Charles knighted the loin of beef. The house is now the property of —— Heathcote, Esq. It is a [illegible] than thirty undergoing considerable repair. Report has it that it was originally a hunting seat of Queen Elizabeth. The table is thick, and has a clumsy appearance, is made of English oak, which, from the effects of time, is a little decayed.—Some of the knots of the wood have been lately taken out, and pieces of oak of the same age neatly let into it, and the top newly polished.—*Essex Herald.*

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago, a gentleman of Fortrose, received a letter from Robert Clark, Esq. surgeon in Harris, one of the Western Isles, from which the following is an extract:—"Maclean in the Black Park is a widower; his wife was lately delivered of a child, in all respects natural. In about four hours thereafter she was delivered of another child, with four arms and four legs. The features on one side of the head were pretty perfectly formed, but on the other there was an eye with four angular membranes, nearly meeting on the centre of the ball, resembling four eyelids. She had a third child, but she died before it could be delivered. You are at liberty to publish this, I have preserved, and intend sending it to the Glasgow Museum." It is but right to add, that the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, as well as many other respectable individuals, can bear ample testimony to the veracity of Dr. Clark, and to his steady, meritorious, and active professional exertions, in that remote corner, in which Providence has been pleased to cast his lot.—*Aberdeen Observer.*

ECONOMY.—The late Marchioness of —— always prudent and economical, at length grew penurious even to fatuity. A few years before her death, she went to spend a fortnight with a very old friend, the wife of a dignitary of the Church, at their hospitable mansion in Berkshire. The servant of the chambers of course, put two clean hand-towels in the Marchioness's dressing-room, but to her surprise they both disappeared. The next day two more were put, and they likewise had vanished; and the two put the third day were equally invisible. What was to be done in such an awkward dilemma. To suppose that the Marchioness took the towels, was impossible, and yet it was at least as certain that *prior* to her arrival, nothing of this sort had occurred. The Marchioness had no personal servant of any sort to accompany her on such visits. The fact of the towels disappearing was, however, communicated to the mistress of the house, on the third morning, by her chambermaid. The lady said 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange, 'twas pitiful.' Like graver matters, it put human wisdom at defiance. The servant, however, was ordered by her mistress to continue to put two towels, in the dressing room every morning as usual, and to take no notice of their disappearing. At the end of a week, the Marchioness came to her friend, her face looking strange things: 'You know, my dear, as a very old friend, I can take any liberty with you,' said she to her hostess; 'especially when your welfare is concerned. I am going to give you a sad instance of the extravagance of your house, and of how little your servants have your interest at heart. Your chamber maid, every morning since I have been in your house, has regularly put two *clean* towels in my dressing-room. I have every day removed them and locked them up, and now here they are—(unfolding a parcel.) One has lasted me all the week, and the other thirteen are clean. Now only think what a saving this—the washing of thirteen towels out of fourteen in one week. I hope the same shocking extravagance does not go on in the other dressing-rooms of your family.' The lady was obliged to acquiesce in the humors of her wealthy guest, and the next week, only one towel was supplied to her.

FREAKS OF A WHALE.—A short time ago we copied from an Irish paper a statement, from which it appeared, that a whale had swallowed a fishing-boat, or done something as much out of the way of our common whales, on the coast of Ireland. This wicked fish, has, however, met with his deserts, and we hope that his mortified end will be an everlasting warning to the rest of his species, so far as the swallowing of fishing boats is concerned. The following paragraph is from the Edinburgh Chronicle:—"*The Voracious Whale.*—This huge monster of the deep, that recently cut the fishing-boat across, whereby three men met an appalling death off St. John's Point, on the Donegal coast, has been since thrown on shore dead. It is said to be the largest ever seen in this country, and our correspondent adds, that on being opened, a young one, measuring eighteen feet in length, was found inside. Its death is said to have been occasioned by a part of the boat which it may have swallowed at the time, but this is to be questioned as the gullet of the animal is not sufficiently capacious to admit a large portion of timber. It is to be hoped the produce of the fish will be applied to the relief of the families of the unfortunate sufferers.

Contradictory paragraphs abound respecting the Prince Leopold and the throne of Greece. It is asserted that the sovereign elect had positively refused the proffered honour—that he had not yet made up his mind, but would probably yield to the wishes of Lord Wellington, who had the matter much at heart—and lastly, that the King of England withholds his consent.

The royal order of the King of France, for the convocation of the Legislative Chambers on the 2d day of March, is hailed by the opposition papers as the signal of dissolution to the ministry. "Between their intrigues and France," says the *Journal des Debats*, "there is now the ordonnance of convocation. It is a Styx which they cannot repass, and which encloses them face to face with their judges."

Mr. M'Lane had a long conference with Lord Wellington on the 12th, and a cabinet council was held in the afternoon of the same day.

We find nothing said, in any of our London journals, respecting the effect of the President's message on the price of United States Bank stock; but a New York paper states this to have been 25*l.* 15*s.* on the 9th of January, after the publication of that document.

The "government prosecutions" are not yet at an end. It is understood that nearly a dozen more public libels remain to be tried at Westminster and Guildhall, after the holidays.

In order to guard against the accidents so frequently occurring from the prevalence of fogs at this season, many of the mail-coaches have been fitted up with a lamp placed under the coachman's footboard, the light from which enables him to command a better view of the horses than was afforded by the side lamps.

A contemporary urges upon people the propriety of paying their Christmas bills. The advice is excellent; but has our contemporary never heard of Mrs. Glasse's maxim—"first catch your hare?"

From the Messager des Chambers of Monday.

PARIS, January 10.—M. de Polignac continues to refuse to the Greeks the entire payment of the monthly subsidy of 800,000 francs, which the preceding Cabinet had granted them.—Doubtless the hopes that the want of money, and the impossibility which exists at St. Petersburgh of supplying the Greeks with any, will detach the latter from Russia, and will make them incline more easily to the plans of the Cabinet of London, especially as respects the acknowledgment of Prince Leopold as King of Hellas. The Greeks have no ordinary funds besides the produce of their customs, and they have to maintain an administration, a marine and an army, which amount to 25,000 men, of which 7,000 are pallicari, and 12,000 regular troops. The last extraordinary resource which they have obtained, is the sum of 75,000 francs, which was lent to them about two months ago by one of the most zealous defenders of their cause, M. Eynard, of Geneva.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Post's Dream" is on file.

"Winter," and "Lines," by Moyran, are received.

"'30" shall be attended to.

"D. M. K.," "Crawford," "D. S.," are filed.

"Florence" shall have a place.

"The Sentimentalist," by Buttonwood Smith, shall not be neglected.

The criticisms of "Lumen," are well directed, and with the exception of one paragraph, may be inserted in our next.

If the author of the "Hero" will furnish an intelligible copy, we may possibly give it a place in our columns.

"The Cottage of the Vine," from the pen of a lady not 'unknown to fame,' shall receive attention. We are proud to rank so able a contributor among our most valued correspondents.

Several Enigmas, Rebusses, &c., are received.

"Ode on the Declaration of American Independence," by John Adolph, junior, Esq., is filed for insertion. We take pleasure in the acknowledgment that this classic votary of the Muses, writes prose as well as poetry—*sic est ab hostis doceri!*

THE CHRIST REJECTED.

This very interesting scenic exposition of one of the most important events recorded in the life of Jesus, is now exhibiting in the East wing of the State House in this city. It is from the pencil of Sir Benjamin West, and confessedly a chef d'ouvre in the art of painting. The inimitable grace with which the contour of the whole piece is finished, by the very judicious disposition of the several parts, and the combined effects produced in the mind of the spectator, from that contrast of character, in which so many and various passions are portrayed, is indeed astonishing. We fancy ourselves transported to the Hall of the Pretorium, and admitted a silent, but deeply interested spectator of the suffering of innocence, purity, and meekness, in the person of Jesus Christ, at the bar of a weak and venial tribunal, overruled by the clamors of an unruly populace, and awed by the denunciations of the high Priest, and his partizans, the Pharisees and Scribes of the Jewish religion. The expression of characters so necessary to a comprehension of the eventful history, which is here delineated, denotes the superior talents of the painter, in the conception and execution of the drama.—It is indeed truly descriptive of all those varied passions which were doubtless expressively called forth on that occasion—we felt much more than we are able to express; and the moral of the picture, which we trust will never be forgotten, impressed us with a conviction in which our feelings and judgment coincide, that human nature, when directed by pride, envy, ambition, and religious enthusiasm, will never scrup'e in the use of means to accomplish its unhallowed purposes.

A meeting of the Farmers and Graziers of Philadelphia and other adjoining counties, was held at Germantown, on the 16th February, 1829, and a memorial to Congress adopted representing the agricultural interests of the country, which was directed to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives at their next session.

It appears the agricultural community are duly awakened to a sense of their rightful claims to the protection of Government, and the memorial is a well written expose of important facts, deserving serious consideration. They allude to their situation—a country life—constant personal occupation in husbandry—scattered over a large extent of country, and the difficulty of concerting measures for common concerns, as an apology, why so respectable and important part of the community has been hitherto neglectful of urging their just claims. They contrast their own defenceless and discouraging situation, with the protection afforded by government to some other portions of the community—and by a clear, incontrovertible statement of imposts, intended for the encouragement of artizans and mechanics, prove that they only have been lamentably neglected. We congratulate the yeomanry—who it is admitted constitute the strength and sinew of the country—upon this though late evidence of their conscious rights—we hope and trust the congress will not be insensible to their just pretensions, nor any longer suffer them to be neglected.

A new paper has been established lately in Columbia, South Carolina, under the name of the "Southern Times." It is neatly printed, and appears to be ably conducted, so far as talent and zeal go to constitute the essentials of an Editor. There is one thing however, not less essential than talent and zeal, and without which Editors are but a species of political incendiaries, scattering the fire brands of discord and unprofitable contention in whole neighbourhoods, and exciting apprehensions of imaginary evils among an unruly populace. It is *prudence* which alone can safely guide the editorial character through the unnumbered besetments to which it is exposed—from the peculiar dictum of its own temper, no less than from the folly, the vanity, or the assurance of its correspondents. We have noticed, with no little surprise, and much concern, the introduction into the columns of a paper for which we feel all due respect—the essays of a writer over the signature of "Lælius," deliberately discussing the expediency of a dismemberment of these United States, and arraying the North and the South, in those sectional distinctions, which are of themselves merely local, and by the mutual effects of action and re-action contribute to national and individual prosperity and happiness. These local distinctions, however—*originating in the dispensations* of Providence, and the proper adaptation of soil and climate, variously diversified as they are, and influencing as they do, the peculiar traits of character, common to each, constitute the great National Republic, of which each individual is a member, enjoying consequentially the benefit of the general government, and rejoicing in the prosperity of its co-relative, whether it be North or South, East or West—for it is but one body, of which individual States are members—mere local distinctions, though necessary to be observed in order to be understood, do not necessarily involve contrariety of feeling, or sanction conflicting interests.

If the North, in a competition with foreign manufactures, is able to supply the wants of the country, must not the North be encouraged for fear of advancing its prosperity, or exciting the jealousy of the South, and can she complain of neglect if her local situation and habits have ex[illegible] from this competition! If, however, a morbid sensibility has succeeded [illegible] her feelings to a sense of her own declining health, while the vigour of the North is still exerted in the exercise of profitable employment, she has no more reason to complain than the diseased feeble foot to repine at the superior health and strength of the still vigorous arm.

The tariff is incontinently charged with all the evils to which the non-manufacturing states are said to be subjected by the inequality of its operation. But a moment's reflection will discover the fallacy of this charge and exhibit the naked truth, not in the imagined imperious claims of the North against the interests of the South, but in that wretched system of slavery, which has long fastened upon the vitals of the latter, and chains its enterprise within the narrow limits of a puerile policy, plodding o'er an exhausted soil, and taxing the industry of the labouring poor to sustain the lazy habits of the wealthy. The North, free, unshackled in enterprise, and exerting the vigor of freemen in every ingenuity, where skill and habitual industry ensures success, ought not to be unjustly arraigned, for the successful application of the distinctive habits and powers, which she so eminently possesses—nor ought her prosperity to be matter of regret to the less favoured South, who, as members in common with the body, may very properly rejoice that the whole moral system is not infected. The tariff has not operated oppressively upon the Southern States. There is no evidence that they actually suffer more than they otherwise would have suffered from foreign competition,—but it is the contrast,—the gloomy contrast, which furnishes incontestable evidence of the source of this disaffection which Lælius would fain cast any where but at his own door. To serious, reflecting minds, it is painful to contemplate the rapid spread of disaffection to the union prevalent in the Southern States—not so much from the disastrous consequences likely to result to the free states in the event of a separation, but the wretched condition to which the slave-holding states will be still more reduced by a foreign competition in which they will have no immediate nor remote interest.

We regret the occasion which has drawn from us the expression of an opinion, which is not unkindly intended to revive unpleasant recollections,—but to caution the South by our warning voice against indulging in vituperation against the other sections of the Union—but rather to seek occasion for a radical reform within her own limits, and endeavour to fulfil her allotment as a member of the Union in accordance with her own individual welfare, and the earnest recommendations of the great and good Washington, when about to retire from presiding over these happy states, he gave them his paternal benediction.

We are happy to contradict the report of the death of Elias Hicks, published in our last. He is ill, but according to the latest accounts, is still living, though from his advanced age and increased infirmities, but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The public has been horror for some time by a rumour of the illness of Stephen Girard, Esq. It appears, however, upon enquiry, that Mr. Girard enjoys his usual health, and as far as we can learn, has not been lately indisposed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Philadelphia City and County.

WILLIAM DUANE, Prothonotary Supreme Court.
JOHN LAMB, Prothonotary of the District Court.
A. M'CARRAHER, Recorder.
JOHN HOMER, Register.
RICHARD PALMER, Clerk of Quarter Sessions.
BARTHOLOMEW GRAVES, Prothonotary of Common Pleas.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Clerk of Orphans Court.
JOHN R. VOGDES, Clerk of Mayors Court.
JOSEPH RILEY, Bank Inspector.
PHILIP LOWRY, Beef Inspector.
JACOB HEINTZ and JOHN KEPPE, Whiskey Inspectors.
GEORGE M. HECKMAN, Measurer of Grain.
ANDREW SHUSTER, Inspector of Staves, &c.
JACOB HANDEL, Dry Measurer.
CORNELIUS TRIMBLE, Inspector of Lumber.
CHRISTIAN READ, Inspector of Butter and Lard.
Dr. JOSEPH L. THOMAS, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.
GEORGE BIRD, Harbor Master.
JACOB F. HOECKLEY, Register of German Passengers.
ANTHONY LAUSTER, Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JACOB ZEILIN, Interpreter of German Language.
WILLIAM B. MOST, Regulator of Weights and Measures.

EPITOME OF THE TIM

There were 69 deaths in Philadelphia [illegible] the past week, 38 of which were adults, [illegible] 31 children—11 under one year of age. [illegible] from the Alms House, and 13 people of colour are included.

About eight o'clock last Sunday evening, [illegible] the corner of St. John and Willow streets, [illegible] young gentleman was knocked down by a scoundrel, and robbed of twenty-eight dollars.

The Rev. Bishop Allen, 'founder and pastor of the Episcopal African Methodist Church in the United States,' entered his [illegible] year on the 14th inst. and celebrated the anniversary by an entertainment given at his house.

On Saturday, a black porter, bringing a [illegible] to one of our hotels, was offered the use [illegible] at the bar. Having joined a temperance society, he refused rum, gin, brandy, and beer, and asked for lemonade, which, we regret to say, was refused.

It is remarked in the Register of Pennsylvania that there were only two deaths more in the city in 1829 than in 1828, although the population has increased by several thousands. There were about 19 births and 11 deaths every hour during the year.

Some of the newspapers, in several cities, have copied or noticed the story of a gentleman having been robbed, in the street, by one of our watchmen, without mentioning that the story proved a hoax. This is hardly fair.

An ineffectual attempt was made on Wednesday night, to break into a dry-good store in Second street below Arch. A padlock was broken, but the other fastenings of the door proved too strong for the thieves.

E. Thomas the young man who was run over by a fire engine, near the corner of Third and Spruce streets, still survives, but in a very deplorable condition.

A watchman on board of a brig lying at Lombard street wharf, was found dead in the cabin Wednesday morning. The vessel had been fumigated with sulphur for the purpose of destroying the rats, and it is presumed the intoxicated man fell asleep whilst warming himself by the embers.

Jacob Shearer, Esq. was on Wednesday elected county commissioner, in the room of Thomas Williams, deceased.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the bill from the other house, for a loan of four millions for recharftering the Pennsylvania Bank, was taken up, and with an amendment providing that the house shall appoint three directors of the bank, and another to prohibit the continuance of additional offices that may be established after the expiration of the present charter, was *made* the order for this day.

In the State Legislature, a petition for a divorce was lately presented, from a young man of twenty-two, setting forth that, eight years ago, he was induced to marry a black woman considerably his senior, and possessing property which she had broken her marriage vows, and behaved in various modes; and calling on the legislature to dissolve their unnatural union, as it be endured union.

Most of the banks of New York have agreed to receive and pay Spanish quarter dollars at 24 cents each. The real value, according to the statement of the director of the mint, is only 23 1-2 cents.

The charter of the Bank of Virginia has been extended for nine years and a month, and they pay a bonus of 3 per cent. amounting to 851,360. The state owns a large portion of the stock.

A foreign paper states that horse-radish cut into small pieces, and chewed, is a good remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and even incipient consumption. It also may be used as a substitute for tobacco.

The New Haven Herald mentions that the smuggling of British goods has been carried on lately to considerable extent along the north shore of Long Island Sound. A single revenue cutter has hitherto been sufficient to guard this coast, but it has now become necessary to double the force, and the schooner Vigilant, Lieut. Shubrick, has been ordered to cruise between New York and Connecticut river.

A letter from Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, has been received, announces a new Novel in progress, to be called "The Skimmer of the Seas."

Capt. Crocker, of the New York packet ship Pacific, has now completed one hundred and fifty two passages across the Atlantic, having ever met met with a serious accident.

According to the New York papers, the latest letters from London quote the sales of United States Bank stock at the same, or nearly the same prices as before the receipt of the President's message.

The Connecticut River Company, [illegible] have offered premiums of 120, 100, [illegible] dollars for the three best constructed boats adapted to river navigation, to be completed by the 1st day of August next.

A correspondent of the American Farmer commends the culture of the cork tree, which flourishes on the mountains of Spain [illegible] green all the year. It is valuable [illegible] mental.

The Hellas frigate, according to the Boston papers, was to be sold at auction by the Greek Government. The wants of the [illegible] required the sacrifice. Five millions of piasters were asked for her, and it was thought the Viceroy of Egypt would buy her for much smaller sum.

A farmer, of Oxford township, [illegible] barn about a week ago, to shoot rats. The burning set fire to some straw, and [illegible] quench the flame proved vain. The barn, its contents, of great value, were destroyed.

A woman lately admitted into the prison to see her husband, produced and called a bottle of milk. The turnkey discovered that she had New England rum in a bottle whitened on the inside.

Considerable excitement prevailed in New York, on Monday evening, in consequence of two dead bodies having been found in different part of the city. They were recognized as the bodies of two persons who had been missing a week previous. The bodies were found at the foot of Chamber street.

Turner's Factory in South Adams was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. The cotton took fire from the lamp of a boy who went in early in the morning; and the flames spread so rapidly that the lad was scarcely able to get out before he was burnt before he could escape. The factory with its machinery, stock, and cloth, was entirely reduced to ashes. It was not insured.

National Intelligencer names the follow-
members of the Army Court Martial,
at Washington, on Monday:—Brigadier
Atkinson, President; Brigadier Generals
McNeill, Wood, Armistead; Colonels
Lindsay, Croghan, Lawrence, Morgan;
nt Colonels Bankhead, Worth, Brooks;
L. Armstrong, Judge Advocate.

eting was held at Milford, Pike county,
the 12th inst. in favor of a railway from
ware at or near Milford, to the Lacka-
in Luzerne county.

moiselle Sontag has become Countess of
nd assumed the name.

g the "Book Rarities" in the Universi-
mbridge, England, there has been found
wing of a head several centuries old,
skull mapped and labelled in Latin up
principles of modern phrenology. It is
into "estimativeness, cogitativeness,
iveness," &c. and belongs to a Treatise
ology.

y and Cunning are the two apprentices of
ch and Skill, but neither of them ever
eir masters' trade.

Albany and Buffalo papers complain of
t number of notes in circulation of the
nd Philadelphia Manufacturing Com-

Committee of the Legislature, appointed
estigate the official conduct of James
n acting Canal Commissioner on the Ju-
mmenced proceedings on Thursday, at
burg. The number of attending witnesses
to be very large.

Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law
rating a company, under the title of the
ertain Rail Road Company.—The capital
ompany is fixed at $150,000.

evenue of the Erie and Champlain Canal
, was $771,000; the expenditures $678,-
Revenue of the Oswego Canal, $8,800;
itures, $35,000. Revenue of the Cayu-
Seneca Canals, $8,300; expenditures,

Sunday last, the extensive cotton manufac-
Saco, Maine, together with a large
house was destroyed by fire. the loss is
ed at $300,000, of which 80,000 was
ured, in the Boston offices. It is stated
fire was caused by some defect in the

sted in a New York journal, that only
en thousand tons of shipping were on the
there. Previously to the year 1825, the
ty of shipping on the stocks in the ship
ranged from 12,000 to 20,000 tons. On
casion it was as high as 20,000. The de-
in other branches of commerce is said
qually great.

Newark (Wayne County) N. Y. Repub-
ublic, that while Mr. and Mrs. Butts of
ra were absent at a prayer-meeting one
their house was burnt, and a child which
sleeping, perished in the flames! The
of Jane Carey, in the same town, was
ed the previous night.

coffee-house at Boston, on the 13th inst.
ral took place between two young men,
however, shook hands before parting.
after they met near the same house;
e who had commenced the quarrel stab-
other with a dirk, wounding him danger-

ed to prohibit the circulation of foreign
of small denominations has been passed
Legislature of New Jersey.

AN TAXATION.—Several of them have
ished by the senate—all for cessations of
The Whirling Thunder, or Wau-kaun-
way-kee-wer-haw, has made his mark to
them; and there is also the Yellow Thun-
harp Thunder, Deaf Thunder, &c.

Cherokees have presented a memorial to
Houses of Congress, begging protection,
laiming what they regard the rights of
&c. It is said to be signed by 3000 per-
almost all whose names are written in
n characters.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.—There is
be seen at the house of Benjamin Burr,
Bank street, between second and Third
Philadelphia Hotel, a wonderful Cow,
ever exhibited in this country; weigh-
lbs. alive! She has had three Calves,
feet 8 inches high, measures from the
e nose to the root of the tail, 10 feet
in girth around the body, 9 feet 3 in.
inches from the point of the brisket to
of her withers. This surprising Cow,
ised and fed by Michael Taylor, Esq.
field township, Burlington county, in the
of New Jersey, and is about seven years

following particulars respecting the de-
of the mail on the 7th instant, by a party
INDIANS in ALABAMA, are derived,
NEW YORK EVENING POST, from a
ntleman by a respectable citizen of New
travelling in ALABAMA:—"It took place
th. There were three passengers in the
—an Englishman and the two Herr Chines
of them the well known performer on the
. The Indian Chief, Tuskenset, rode
the foremost pair of horses and attempted
the lines. In this he failed, and the car-
ing abreast with him he attempted to
the driver, but fortunately missed his aim.
ver at that moment sprung from the box,
ach was stopped, and the passengers got
began to remonstrate, but in vain. At
Col. Read, who spoke a little of the
language, came up and persuaded the
to wait until an interpreter could be sent
While waiting for the interpreter one of
Chiefs incautiously remarked to the driver
the Indian was a madman. The Chief, on
this, darted at Cline, and would have
him on the spot had not Col. Read inter-
, and succeeded in pacifying him. The
ers detained some three or four hours,
fully suffered to proceed to the white set-
at Montgomery, where it arrived on
day evening. Here the depositions of the
ers were taken and legal process issued.
excitement prevailed at Montgomery
the next day, and serious results were ap-
ended. The writer of the letter, and some
travellers at Montgomery, were doubtful
ther they ought to proceed the next day on
journey, which lay through the Creek na-
Some of the inhabitants advised them to
, and others dissuaded them—observing,
the proceedings of yesterday were the
alarming movement on the part of the In-
that had yet taken place. The travellers
well armed and were determined to go on
the Sheriff went with them. A large body of
s showed themselves during the whole af-
on of Saturday in the neighbourhood of
gomery.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

QUERADE.—We mentioned on Wednes-
last, that it was the settled purpose of
n individuals to travestie themselves and
ir society into its primitive elements, in the
Theatre. They did so accordingly. A
n of the sovereign people,—either from
principled against such nonsensical provo-
es to licentiousness, and sorrowful strug-
for amusement, or from the love of fun,—
a Saturnalia of their own on that occasion,
he front of the Theatre. They took the
y of overhauling the arrivals at its portals;
several exquisitely sensitive young ladies are
to have been somewhat alarmed at being
d and inspected in a miscellaneous manner.
, it is also said, did not flinch from such an
ination. The more morbidly delicate ones
ded their entrance to the temple of delight,
rawling round the broad and beautiful ave-
of Ann street and Theatre Alley, and in-
ted themselves into the house that way.—
the mean time, the front of the building was
ded by a volley of such missiles as the
s supplied; and the passing glazier chuck-

led internally at the prospect of a profitable job. Under these circumstances, the Executive of the 'Free and Easy' inside, sent his compliments to the Mayor, begging the loan of fifty constables to quell the row outside. His Honor very properly sent word back, that as the omnium gatherum in the inside was contrary to law, the managers must find a police for themselves; and if they wanted war, must turn out their own troops. How much damage was done to men, women and things, we do not know; but we saw the glaziers merrily at work the next day in front of the Theatre; and it has been said, that a piece of a young lady was found in the mud, in the alley behind, next morning.—This, however, wants confirmation. We received a sensible communication on the subject, last week, which has been from day to day excluded from necessity; and as the funeral has now gone by, we trust our correspondent will not be offended at our not inserting it. There is one thing to be told, which he did not probably dream of in his philosophy. The $1000 due to the Corporation, as the mulct imposed by the Legislature for such performances, will not come into the city coffers until long after the city debt shall be paid off, a full supply of fresh water been obtained, and the City Hall been moved bodily into Washington-square. It is not convenient for the givers of this party to pay it.—$1000 is a good deal of money.

Now, seriously, suppose a case in which an utterly irresponsible citizen, possessed of no personality but his 'hide, hair and nails,' should undertake to give a grand masquerade in any empty house he might happen to find, where is the $1000 to come from? And how does the present statute check this *abomination*?

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Extra.

MYSTERIOUS.—A man, calling himself Michael Mellan, was apprehended this morning by Mr. Thomas, of the police department, upon the following information, given by Mr. James McColgan, 225 Washington st.—Mellan came to his house about two weeks ago, as he said from Philadelphia, and deposited in his hands $45, with which he requested him to provide stores and engage a passage for him in some vessel bound to England. Three or four days ago, Mr. McColgan missed an elegant gold watch, and some circumstances which transpired, created a suspicion that Mellan was the thief. His stories were very contradictory.—Sometimes he said he had drawn a prize in a lottery, and at others, that the $45 was all he possessed. Last evening, about 11 o'clock, he told Mr. McColgan he wished to communicate something to him in private; upon which they went into the cellar, where Mellan pulled from his pocket fourteen checks, on different Banks, amounting to about *seventeen thousand dollars*, and requested Mr. McColgan to burn them. He took them and made a memorandum of them; and early this morning repaired to the Police office, and deposited them in the safe keeping of Justice Hopson, to whom he related all the accompanying circumstances. The checks are dated in July last, and are undoubtedly genuine.

Three of the checks are drawn by Alexander Mahon, Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, one of them for $8000 upon the Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia; the other two for $20 each; and all dated July 13th, 1829. One drawn by the Columbia Bridge Company on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, for $5,366,—dated July 13th; one by the Easton Bank for $1200; one by the Chester County Bank, July 10th, for $436, one by the office of Discount and Deposit at Lancaster, for $180; one by the Bank of Pittsburg, July 8th, for $150; one by the York Bank, July 14th, for $108; and one by the Harrisburg Bank, for $300; a draft at sight, drawn by Benjamin Stiles on P. Hollingsworth, Philadelphia; a promissory note by John W. Patterson, to the order of Robert Irvine, for $784; and a check on the Harrisburg Bank, for $100, by John Lachelle of New Berlin.

Mellan has been brought up and examined, and declares that he found the checks on the road. We understand that the latter which contained $8000 check, &c. was dated Harrisburg, July 13, 1829, and placed in the mail which was plundered, about that time, near Downingtown, thirty miles from this city, on the Lancaster turnpike.

The plan for A NAVAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, proposed by the SECRETARY of the NAVY, and by the SENATE ordered to be printed, provides that the offices shall consist of not less than one Vice Admiral; two Rear Admirals; thirty Captains; thirty Masters' Commandant; two Hundred Lieutenants; four hundred Midshipmen, including those who have passed examination; thirty-five Surgeons; fifty Assistant Surgeons; thirty-five Pursers; ten Sailing-Masters; twenty-four Boatswains; twenty-four Gunners; twenty-four Carpenters; and twenty Sailmakers.

The President is required, at such times, within the present year, as he may think expedient, to reduce the present number, in conformity with this plan. He is also empowered, whenever the public service may, in his judgment, require it, to increase the number in each class of inferior rank to the Rear Admiral; provided, that there shall in no case be more than forty Captains, fifty Masters Commandant, two hundred and fifty Lieutenants, five hundred Midshipmen, including those passed, &c.

The plan also authorizes the President to cause the preparation of rules and regulations; and, for this purpose, to convene a board of Navy officers.

When not employed in actual service at sea, it is proposed that the yearly pay of the Vice Admiral shall be 4500 dollars—of the Rear Admiral 4000—Captains 2500—Masters Commandant 1600; that of the other ranks to remain as at present.

Officers in actual service at sea to be paid as follows:—

The Vice Admiral, 6000 dollars:

Each Rear Admiral, 5500 dollars;

A Captain commanding a squadron of 200 guns and upwards, 5500 dollars;

A Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 200 guns, 4500 dollars per annum;

A Captain commanding a ship of the line, 4000 dollars per annum;

A Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3500 dollars per annum;

A Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 3200 dollars per annum;

A Master Commandant, 2500 dollars per annum;

A Lieutenant commanding a brig or schooner or acting as First Lieutenant of a ship of the line, 1600 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a frigate, 1400 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a sloop of war, 1300 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a brig or schooner, 1200 dollars per annum;

A Sailing-Master of a ship of the line, 950 dollars per annum.

A Sailing-Master of a frigate, 900 dollars per annum;

A Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker, or Carpenter, of a ship of the line, 700 dollars; of a frigate 600 dollars; of a sloop of war, 500 dollars per annum;

A Purser of the ship of a line of the first class, 2800 dollars; of a ship of the line of the second class, 2600 dollars; of a frigate, 2000 dollars; of a Sloop of War, 600 dollars; of a Brig or Schooner, 1200 dollars per annum; which compensations to the pursers shall be paid to them in lieu of all perquisites, emoluments, and profits heretofore allowed to them; and the pay of all other officers shall be as heretofore fixed by law.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

From the official Report of the Register of the Treasury Department, it appears that the imports during the year ending the 30th September, have amounted to 74,422,127 dollars, of which amount 80,226,552 were imported in American vessels, and 5,160,975 in foreign vessels.

That the exports have, during the same period, amounted to 72,558,671 dollars, of which 55,700,103 were of domestic produce; and 16,858,478 of foreign produce; that of Domestic articles 41,274,541 were exported in American vessels, and 8,725,039 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, 15,114,867 were exported in American vessels, and 1,543,391 in foreign vessels. That 872,946 tons of American shipping entered, and 944,799 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 139,163 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 133,006 cleared during the same period.

By an advertisement int his day's paper, it will be perceived that the publisher of the Ariel is making a strong effort to keep up and extend the subscription list of that paper. As the publisher of the Saturday Evening Post does not suppose it will interfere with, or injure the patronage of, the Casket, where both publications are known, he is willing to entitle himself to the benefit of the premiums, and will therefore receive subscriptions for the Ariel, (postage free,) and have the paper forwarded to those disposed to pay the subscription in advance.

DRAMATIC.

Mr. Hackett and Mrs. Sharpe, of the Park theatre, New York, are at present engaged, and are performing at Arch street. The engagement of these two distinguished characters is an acquisition to the Philadelphia stage, and will no doubt be appreciated. Mr. Hackett possesses unrivalled comic powers, and has a peculiar method of his own in the display.

On Monday next, Mr. ANDREWS, the favourite son of Comus takes a benefit at this house, and we sincerely hope it will *prove* a benefit; equal to the merits of that deserving performer and gentleman, and to the excellent play to be represented.

Mr. Booth, Mr. Pelby, and Mr. White, maintain pre-eminence at the Chesnut street theatre. On Tuesday evening the celebrated tragedy of Julius Cæsar was enacted, with much applause. The audience were favored with a fair opportunity of appreciating those meritorious actors; particularly Mr. White, who sustained his part with great eclat.

On Thursday, Vidocq was again brought forward. The merit of this play, and the scenic representations, which are appropriate and serve to illustrate each other, must be allowed by a discerning audience; yet we regret to say, that the effect was almost wholly destroyed by the tedious, wire-drawn pronunciation, and antique style of acting, of the injudicious Serjeant Belle Rose.

The upper story of the State House, formerly occupied by the Museum, has been leased for the accommodation of the United States' Court and its offices. The repairs and renovations for that purpose are considerably advanced, under the designs of Mr. Haviland. The court room will occupy the west end of the story, extending from Chesnut street to the yard: its dimensions are forty feet square. Next to it, on Chesnut street, is the Jury room, measuring twenty-two feet by twenty. In the eastern end is the Clerk's office, thirty-four by twenty feet, and in the rear of it, facing the square, the Marshal's office, twenty five by twenty feet. The Judge's rostrum will be beautifully ornamented with Corinthian columns and pilasters, with the emblematic *oar* and fasces.—*Morning Jour.*

The harbor of New York, the East River throughout, and the Hudson, for a considerable distance above the city, are now clear of ice. Steamboat navigation on the Hudson will commence in a few days. The "Commerce," which was way-laid by ice a few weeks since at Caldwell's, is expected down in a day or two at farthest.

An office at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, was broken open on Wednesday night. The thieves ransacked the papers, but, finding no money decamped. The office is but 20 yards from the Custom House, and within 100 of three banks.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, Dr. John White has been adjudged to pay a fine of $100 and costs, under the law which directs that the Commissioners of each and every county shall publish a fair and accurate statement of all receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, in the month of February, annually, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each. The delinquency related to the year 1829.

In the Senate, at Harrisburg, on Saturday, an offer was read from the Philadelphia Bank, proposing a loan to the State, of Four millions, at five per cent., with a premium of four per cent. to be advanced in twelve monthly instalments, and reimbursable in 1838. The charter to be renewed for twenty years. On Tuesday, the first nine sections of the Pennsylvania Bank bill were passed, with amendments. The tenth was opposed, and discussion was not ended when the Senate adjourned.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening a discourse may be expected in Crown street Church addressed to Young Men. Subject: *The value of Biblical Knowledge.* Service commences at 7 o'clock.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MR. ANDREWS respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that his benefit is appointed for Monday next, March 1st, when will be revived, Morton's Sterling Comedy of "Education; or, Men and Manners," the cast will embrace the entire strength of the company. In the course of the evening Mr. Andrews will sing 4 new Comic Songs, viz: "The Yankee Volunteer" (a new National Comic Song, to the tune of the Poachers, written by a gentleman of this city.) "Werry Pekoolier," "Oh Crikee" and "'Tis the Fashion Romances to Read," a Mock Bravura, as sung by Mr. Liston.

The entertainments to conclude with a new and laughable farce in 2 acts, lately received from London, and never acted in America, called Law and Lions.

Tickets may be had of Mr. Andrews, S. E. corner of Seventh and Spruce.

The box book is open for the occasion.

THE PHILADELPHIAN.

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 59, Locust street, Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

TERMS.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers or $2 50, if paid within six months, and at $3 00, if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment, according to the terms, in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust will induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which, when post paid, shall be at our risk. Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him, and used in such a manner as he may judge most conductive to the public good. WILLIAM F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

All kinds of Printing executed at the Office of the Philadelphian. feb. 27—eotf

ALMANACK.

1830. FEBRUARY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
27 SATURDAY,	6 28	5 32	5 8	
28 SUNDAY,	6 27	5 33	5 35	
1 MONDAY,	6 26	5 34	6 44	
2 TUESDAY,	6 24	5 36	8 10	
3 WEDNESDAY,	6 23	5 37	9 38	
4 THURSDAY,	6 22	5 38	10 58	
5 FRIDAY,	6 20	5 40	11 56	

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 24th inst. at Friends Meeting House on Cherry street, JOSEPH BURR ATKINSON, to MARY HILLIARD, both of Philadelphia.

On the 25th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Green street, WM. S. LOWER, of this city, to ISABEL, daughter of John Hastler, of Germantown.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. JACOB B. QUICKSALL, to Miss MARGARET FRITZ, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JESSE G. WEBSTER, to Miss SARAH WILLIAMS, all of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor, Mr. ISRAEL ESTLACK, of the State of New Jersey, to Miss LOUISA G. daughter of Joseph Getchell, Sen. Esq of this city.

On the 9th inst. near Springfield, Essex county, New Jersey, Mr. JOHN BRISON, of that place, to Miss ANN DONOHUE, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 18th inst. by the Rev Dr. Hurley, JOHN C. DOYLE, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, to BRIDGET, daughter of Michael Murray, of this city.

At the Rising Sun, county of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, by J. F. Warner, Esq. Mr. ALBERT OWEN, only son of Evan Owen, late of that place, to Miss SARAH DAVIS, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. by Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. WM. L. STICKNEY, to Miss ELIZA MARKLEY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Jonas W. Hotman, Mr. JOHN W. CLARK, to Miss LUCILLA COCKRANE, both from New York.

On the 5th of January, by the Rev. C. F. Krouth, CHARLES E. BURNS, to ELIZABETH H. KETFEW, both of Chester County, Pa.

In this city, on Saturday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. James Montgomery, JAMES BOON, Esquire, of Kent county, Maryland, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Richard E. Smith, Esq. of New Castle county, Delaware.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. at Frankford, by the Rev. Thomas J. Briggs, Mr. JAMES H. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly of Shrewsbury, (N. J.) to Miss ELIZA HOFFMAN, daughter of Godfrey Hoffman, of Frankford, Pa.

At Holmesburg, Pa. on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. by the Reverend David Jones, WILLIAM M. FAHNESTOCK, M. D. formerly of Harrisburg, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late William Magher, Esq.

At Bridgeton, N. J. on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Ethan Osborn, Mr. FRANCIS G. BREWSTER, to Miss RUTH, youngest daughter of Mark Riley, Esq. all of the above place.

On the evening of the 18th inst. by the Rev Dr. Janeway, N. THORP, of Rahway, N. J. (of the house of A. G. Thorp & Co. Augusta, Ga.) to CAROLINE E. daughter of Francis J. Leban, late of Trenton N. J.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. WILLIAM C. GILDERSLEVE, Merchant of Wilkesbarre, to Miss MARY R. of this city, daughter of the late Dr. John Gardiner of Long Island, N. Y.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst. by the Rev. Charles G. M'Lean of Gettysburg, Pa. ALFRED DRAKE, M. D. to JANE, daughter of the late John Cunningham, Esq.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kilts, Mr. JOSEPH ADDIS, to Miss SUSAN LEFFERTS, both of Frankford.

DIED.

On the 19th instant, Mr. SAMUEL HINMELWRIGHT, aged 30 years.

On the 23d inst. MARY HOWELL, widow of the late Arthur Howell, in the 82d year of her age.

On the morning of the 23d inst. Mrs. ANN BATEMAN, in the 57th year of her age.

On Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. FRANCIS MORRIS BROWN, son of John Brown, in the 19th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, 23d instant, WILLIAM B. BROWNE, in the 25th year of his age, (son of Liberty Browne, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.)

On Tuesday, 23d inst. in the 29th year of his age, Mr. FREDERICK ANDERSON, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On Tuesday morning, of a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Miss ELIZABETH RILEY, aged 19 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. HENRY ENGLEHART, in the 73d year of his age.

On Tuesday, in the 78th year of her age, CATHARINE KUGLER, relict of the late Charles Kugler.

On Tuesday evening, after a long and painful illness, MATTHEW HAMILTON, printer, in the 75th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. ANN CARR, wife of Edward Carr, saddler, 186 North Fourth street.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. JOHN FUERY, in the 42d year of his age

On Wednesday, about 5 P. M. of pulmonary consumption, Mr. CHARLES LKE.

On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. MARIA CRAWFORD, wife of Samuel H. Crawford, in the 38th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, 18th inst. BENJAMIN W. BROWN, printer, in the 28th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, 20th inst. Mr. DANIEL CARTERET in the 61st year of his age.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening, JOHN MANDERSON, in the 38th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. RACHEL M. BRYANT, daughter of the late John B. Palmer, Esq and wife of John Y. Bryant.

On Sunday evening, the 21st inst. in the 38th year of his age, JOHN CHRISTINE, constable of Fifth Ward, Northern Liberties.

On Friday last, after a lingering pulmonary complaint, which she bore with perfect christian resignation, Miss LYDIA HUTCHINSON, in the 18th year of her age.

On the 4th of November, 1829, on the Island of St. Jago de Cuba, Mr. FREDERICK J. RAPP, aged 44 years, formerly of New York, and for many years a resident of that Island.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. ELIZA C. DOUGLASS, consort of John L. N. Douglass, formerly of Philadelphia.

At his residence, Garlanda, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d inst. in the 81st year of his age, EVERARD BOLTON, formerly merchant of this city.

At Darien, Georgia, on the 25th Jan., Major JOHN FLOYD, son of Gen. John Floyd, of Camden county, aged 28 years, on the day of his death. Unarmed and knowing that Allen B. Powell was armed with pistols, he attacked him with a riding whip. The latter immediately drew a pistol, and shot him through the body. Although mortally wounded, he continued to strike until he fell, overpowered by the hand of death; and about half an hour afterwards, expired, with the calm and manly firmness for which he was remarkable.

In New York, on Friday, 12th inst. in the 24th year of her age, Miss ELLEN BYRNE, of this city, daughter of the late Patrick Byrne.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. at Baltimore, Mr. JOHN G. KERR in the 17th year of his age, late of the Theatre of this city.

In the city of New York, on the 19th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mrs. SARAH FOLWELL, aged 43 years, virtuous, beloved and lamented.

At Baltimore, on the 20th inst. in the 17th year of his age, Master JOHN KERR, late principal dancer of the Theatres of this city. In the death of this young man, the Theatres of this city, Baltimore and Washington, have lost one of their distinguished characters; he was highly and deservedly respected in the circle of his acquaintance of all classes, and his premature death is a source of unfeigned regret to many of them, and of bitter grief to his afflicted parents, situated as they are—here, in a strange country far from their family connections and friends, bereaved of this promising boy, who, with an amiable sister, left to mourn his loss, were the only support of their declining years.

On Saturday last, 13th inst. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, eldest son of Robert Welsh of Rev. Esq in the 18th year of his age, after a protracted illness, which he sustained with the greatest patience and resignation.

His deportment was uniformly moral and correct—and he carefully avoided all the follies and vices of his age—he was a diligent and successful student, a most affectionate and exemplary son, and as mild and amiable, as to command the esteem and love of all who knew him.

As his dissolution drew nigh, he called upon and desired his afflicted parents and relatives to pray with him, and calmly adjusting himself, gently closed his hands upon his breast, and with his expiring breath exclaimed, "Lord Jesus receive my soul."

"Henceforth be every sorrowing tear suppressed,
And only weep for joy that he is blessed;
From pain to bliss, from earth to heaven removed,
His memory honored as his life beloved."

NOTICE.—Z. FULLER, will deliver an address to-morrow morning, in the Universalist Church, Callowhill street, in commemoration of the birth of immortal Washington. In the evening, Mr. Fuller will lecture from Rev. xx, 6. "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, on such the second death hath no power."

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR, Wheat, Superfine, per bbl. $4 50
Do. Rye 3 25
CORN MEAL, in bbls 3 12½
WHEAT ..... 85 a 90
Do. [bbl] 2 25
WHISKEY, Rye, in hhds. per gal. 0 24
Do. in bbls 0 23
Q. BARK, per ton ..... $35 sales.

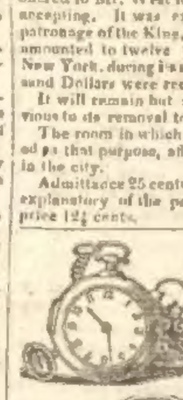
CHRIST REJECTED.

THE Magnificent Picture by the late Benjamin West, is now placed in the Hall of Independence, in Chesnut street, where it may be seen daily, by the public, from 9 to 4, and from 6 to 9. It is the largest piece ever painted by this celebrated AMERICAN Artist, and has been unequivocally pronounced by artists and the best judges, to be the greatest of his performances. Ten Thousand guineas were offered to Mr. West for this picture, which he declined accepting. It was exhibited in Pall Mall under the patronage of the King, and the receipts of a brief season amounted to twelve thousand pound sterling, and in New York, during its short stay there, nearly Six Thousand Dollars were received at its exhibition.

It will remain but a short time in Philadelphia, previous to its removal to the South.

The room in which it is exhibited is admirably adapted for that purpose, affording the best light of any room in the city.

Admittance 25 cents, children half price. Catalogues explanatory of the painting, may be had at the Hall price 12½ cents. feb. 20—tf



B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET,
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

THIS evening will be presented RICHARD III. Richard, Duke of Gloster, Mr. ARCHER and LUKE THE LABOURER. On Monday evening, the Sterling Comedy of EDUCATION, and a new Farce of LAW AND LIONS, with a variety of new Comic Songs. feb. 27—1t

SMITH JAY'S

NEW SHOE MANUFACTORY, No. 42 South Front Street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale a large assortment of boots and shoes which he will sell five per cent cheaper than the same quality can be purchased in this City.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. feb. 27—6t*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

WANTED.

A MIDDLE aged man, well acquainted with the City and County of Philadelphia, is desirous of employment, in a wholesale store; or in any other respectable business, would be glad to make himself useful. A moderate compensation would be expected, and unexceptionable recommendations given. Apply at the office of this paper. feb. 27—2t

BOARD WANTED,

FOR a family of three grown persons and three children, from 7 to 13 years of age, with a sitting room and three sleeping rooms, which they will furnish with every thing required—commencing any time before the first of April. A respectable private family, and plain table preferred. Location between Vine and Pine and Second and Tenth streets.

Address N. box 282 Post Office, stating terms and situation. feb. 27—1t

SIXTY THOUSAND PAIRS NEW ENGLAND BOOTS AND SHOES,

making a complete assortment.

Also, an extensive variety of city work, which is offered for sale by the package or dozen, at Chambers, 94 Market street, by J. & W. SEAVER.

N. B. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above stock, as it will be sold on the most favorable terms. feb. 27—6t

UNRIVALLED LITERARY

PREMIUMS.

ON Saturday the first of May, 1830, the first number of THE ARIEL, Volume Fourth, will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can enhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the Fourth Volume of The Ariel, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support, will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, (expressly adapted for binding,) with four columns on a page. Its contents consist of the choicest literary brilliants from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American publications of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consist of *original matter*, written exclusively for The Ariel, being Notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling, in the smallest degree, in religious or political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet thus filled, eight elegant copperplate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be, $1 50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these:—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new Volume will contain twelve. The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for The Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brilliants of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following LITERARY PREMIUMS:

Any person who will procure sixty subscribers to The Ariel, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverly Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of The Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-three subscribers, and remit $35 in payment therefor, shall receive a copy of Home, Smollett and Bisset's History of England, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by nine fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the Remember Me for 1829, containing 8 fine engravings, and a copy of The Pearl for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with The Ariel.

The above works are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers.—The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same; as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for The Ariel be received by the first of May.

For three years past The Ariel has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises, have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of The Ariel, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way as directed; but in that case, at the risk of whoever so orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS,
feb. 27—9t 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No 4, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 6th of March, 1830. Fifty four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000		$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,500		3,500
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,626		1,626
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
20	100		2,000
40	80		3,200
40	60		2,400
45	50		2,250
45	40		1,800
92	30		2,760
92	25		2,300
920	16		14,720
8280	8		66,240
9634 Prizes, 15180 Blanks,		24,804 Tickets, at $6 50, is	$161,226

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 54 numbers, and the drawing of 8 ballots, there will be 56 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1288 each having two of them on; and 8280 each having one only of them on; and also, 15,180 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 54 numbers, from 1 to 54 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 8 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of $25,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to 10,000
That having on it the 5th, 6th and 7th, to 6,000
That having on it the 5th, 6th and 8th, to 5,000
That having on it the 5th, 7th and 8th, to 2,500
That having

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPITAPH.

Reader, Sangrado is, alas, no more,
He visits those he visited before.

EPIGRAM, FROM THE FRENCH.

"Alas! I've been robbed!"—"Friend, I join your grief.'
"All my verses are gone!"—"How I pity the thief!"

ROUGE.—A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales, on the lawfulness of using rouge. 'Why,' says he, 'some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it: I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on *one* cheek.

A laborer working one day upon the turnpike road, was accosted by a traveller thus:—'Pray friend, which way *must* I go to Exeter?' to which the fellow answered, 'Which way *thou* likes.'

The late Lord Kelly had a very red face. 'Pray, my Lord,' said Foote to him one day, 'come look over my garden wall; my cucumbers are very backward.'

A woman told her husband that she had read 'The Art of Love' on purpose to find out how to make herself agreeable to him. 'I had rather have the love without the art,' said he.

The 'jolly fellow,' (another name for a drunkard,) gives away one half of life for the sake of spending the other half in a perpetual fever.

Fashion and folly have so near an analogy to each other, that it is not easy to perceive which is the most commendable.

SELLING TITLES.—Foreign papers state that the Pope has a scale for the sale of titles and dignities. The title of Baron is to be bought for 500*l.* a count for 1000*l.* a Prince for 2000*l.* a Duke for 4000*l.*

A PRINTER'S TECHNICAL TOAST—Given at the recent anniversary of the "Columbia Typographical Society" at Washington:—

WOMAN.—A handsomely decorated *form, composed* by the great artist, which always *registers* to the satisfaction of a skilful hand, and which all good workmen take pleasure in *putting to press.*

The following may serve as a hint to those coaxing politicians, who are so dreadfully in love with the "dear people, the sweet people, the charming people:"—

"How is all your family, John? How are Mrs. Clod and the little ones?" said Mr. Quintam to a neighbour employed in mending the public road.—"Pretty well, I thank you," said John. "I am glad of it," says the other; "What news, John?"—"Why, I guess we shall have an election pretty soon," replied John. "Why so?" "Because you are so glad Mrs. Clod and the little ones are well," answered the labourer, with a shrewd look that told the lawyer he had better be off.

THE WOMAN WHO WENT ABROAD.—A lady in the State of Connecticut, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day, to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband, in great haste, for the physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

THE IRISHMAN'S WIT.—A gentleman in Newport, walking on one of the wharves, encountered an Irish laborer, employed in digging, and feeling in a curious mood, enquired, "What part of Ireland are you from?" "What part, hey?—ooh, from all parts of it, jist at present, your honor!"

PROOF THAT A MAN IS DEAD.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would without fail discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct.—Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor, in the next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under the obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of, it appeared to the editor; not with the pale and ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions—but with face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence with—'What the devil, sir, did you mean by publishing my death?' 'Why, sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of any other person, viz: to let the world know that you were dead.' 'Well, but I'll be c—s—d if I am dead!' 'Not dead! then it's your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead—for I will not believe you would forfeit your word; O no.' 'I see you have got around me—Mr. Editor—but say no more about it—here's the money. And, harkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you!' 'O certainly, sir, just to please you—though upon my word, I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill, on account of your friendship to me.'

WHISKERS.

A Cincinnati paper advertises the sale of *Red Fox Tails*, and recommends them as a superior article for making whiskers. The tail should be cut off about three inches from the end and then split into two pieces, and after being nicely trimmed with the scissors, the halves are to be fastened to the cheek by a little gum shellac. The whiskers thus manufactured possess very rare qualities, not only giving the wearer a very fierce and respectable appearance, entitling him to precedence, and impunity on all occasions; but they actually impart courage address, gallantry, and almost every other requisite to ensure a comfortable and unobstructed passage through life.

SHARP REBUKE.

Dr. Stonehouse, when he entered into holy orders, took occasion to profit by his acquaintance with Garrick to procure from him some valuable instructions in elocution. Being once engaged to read prayers in the city, he prevailed upon Garrick to go with him.—After the service, Garrick asked the Doctor what particular business he had to do when the duty was over? "None," said the Doctor.—"I thought you had," replied Garrick, "on seeing you enter the reading desk in such a hurry. Nothing can be more indecent than to see a clergyman set about sacred business as if he were a tradesman, and go into the church as if he wanted to get out of it as soon as possible." He next asked the Doctor what books he had in the desk before him? "Only the bible and prayer book," answered the Doctor. "Only the bible and prayer book," rejoined Garrick; "why you tossed them backwards and forwards and turned the leaves as carelessly as if they were those of a day-book and ledger."

REMEDY FOR THE BLUES.

'The sovereign'st thing on the world,' as Shakespeare says, for the Blues, is to ride a hard trotting horse—one that will toss you out of the stirrups at every step—one that will compel you to hold on the mane with one hand, and with both if you could spare them. One whose motions are so violent and terribly up and down as to make you wish for a half dozen hands at once, two whereof you would employ in managing the reins, two more in grasping the animal's mane, and find use for the residue in keeping your insides in their proper places. Such a horse, under full motion, will make you forget the Blues, depend upon it. It is a harsh remedy, we grant, but an effectual one at least, while you are under its operation.—True, say you, but it removes one affliction by substituting another. Very well, many other remedies operate on the same principle. Cantharides cure one disease by creating another; mercury and tartar emetic do the same. Electricity is a *shocking* remedy; but very good in its place; and the riding of a hard-trotting horse, is but another mode of being shocked, shook or shaken, as you please to have it. It fairly tosses the blue imps out of you. Try it, whoever you are, that are afflicted with the blues, if you have energy enough to mount a horse, if not, let one of your friends boost you. Get fairly astride, give the spur, grasp the mane and go.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

MODESTY OF THE WISE.

A French writer remarks that "the modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the young and ignorant, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which, while its ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation."

SPIRIT OF LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

HIGHLAND SIMPLICITY.—Last week a young girl, fresh from the West Highlands, came on a visit to a sister she had residing in Glasgow. At the outskirts of the town, she stopped at a toll-bar, and began to rap smartly with her knuckles on the gate. The keeper, amazed at the girl's action, and curious to know what she wanted, came out, when she very demurely interrogated him as follows.—"Is this Clasco?"—"Yes." "Is our Peggy in?"—After a smile at her simplicity, the good natured fellow put her on a way of finding where her sister resided.—The lass thanked him in her imperfect English, saying, "her mother had desired her to be sure to enquire for Peggy, at the first big door she came to in Glasgow."—*Scotch paper.*

The late Mr. Pitt was a remarkably shy man. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Lord Camden; and being at his house on a morning visit, 'Pitt,' said his Lordship, 'my children have heard so much about you, that they are extremely anxious to have a glimpse of the great man. They are just now at dinner in the next room—will you oblige me by going in with me for a moment?' 'Oh! pray don't ask me; what on earth could I say to them?' 'Give them at least the pleasure of *seeing* you.' And half-led, half-pushed into the room, the Prime Minister approached the little group—looked from their father to them—from them to their father—remained for several minutes twirling his hat, without finding a single sentence at his disposal, and departed. So much for the domestic eloquence of an orator!

BE CAUTIOUS HOW YOU INVITE!—Some time ago, a certain "lad in black," of Friezeland notoriety, but who is now quietly laid upon the shelf, happened one morning to be riding by a country public-house, when the good lady thereof was standing at the door. "Good morning, Mr. D." said the female, "Winno ye stop un have a glass this morning!" At the sound of this welcome invitation, the corpulent *clargiman* immediately drew up, and gave his horse into the care of the good woman, and straightway marched into the house. Presently after, her ladyship appeared, and asked her guest what sort of a glass he would please to take: "Oh! a glass of brandy and water, Dame," he replied; it was instantly brought, and speedily followed by another, and another, even till the hour of rest. "Winno ye stop o neet neaw, Mr. D, and have a bed?" enquired the hostess. "Certainly," answered he, and to bed he went. Morning came, and breakfast over, his reverence commenced operations again, and continued to drink the spiritous beverage till betwixt two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The Dame, at length, began to be uneasy, and going into the room, she addressed Mr. D. as follows:—"Au think, Mr. D., yo hardly known how shi' shot's goink on;" on which, the gentleman instantly jumped up, and exclaimed—"O! if the *treat's out*, bring me my horse, and I'll be going." The horse was brought out, and Mr. D. took his departure, after having shipped about six and thirty glasses of brandy and water, exclusive of eatables for himself and horse, to the great loss and mortification of the fair hostess who did not receive a single farthing on the occasion. It is almost needless to add, that the invitation was never repeated.

FORENSIC WIT—SCARLETT'S LAST.—Brougham, who is not very attentive to the decoration of his outward man, (and would have driven poor Beau Brummel stark mad, had he been condemned to pass the long vacation with him,) entered the Court the other morning with his wig most whimsically awry, and "in most admired disorder;" so much so, that even on the Bench "mirth was at odds with gravity," and a general titter was heard. At last Brougham addressed a young barrister behind him, with "What's the matter, H——n, eh? Why this titter? What the deuce is that which relaxes the rigid muscles on the judgment seat?" "Your wig, Sir," cried the smirking Junior. "My wig! my wig!" cried the man wot longed for the Rolls and could'nt get 'em, and turning to the Attorney-General, "Eh, Scarlett, do you see any thing ridiculous in my wig?" "Humph—No," said Scarlett, "I see nothing ridiculous in it—except the head."

POETS OF PAST AND PRESENT TIMES.—Milton and his descendants received for the entire copyright of "Paradise Lost," the sum of twenty-eight pounds. The author of "Satan," it is said, receives from his publisher, for the copyright of that poem, nearly one thousand pounds!

BIRDS.—It has been a matter of speculative curiosity amongst a few social souls, who amuse themselves with propounding questions round the cheerful blaze of a Christmas fire, what becomes of the birds which die a natural death. Very few are ever found; and it has been suggested that probably they hide themselves in holes, and die there. The host of sparrows, larks, crows, and rooks, which people the fields and hedges, must have some "last home," some "narrow house;" and perhaps some of your ornithological readers will instruct the fireside party for whom I request this information, as to what really becomes of these little aerial inhabitants.

Bridesge-walk, Dec. 28. CURIOSUS.

ORIGIN OF SPRINGS AND FOUNTAINS.—Geo. W. Long adduces facts from which he thinks it may be demonstrated that springs flowing on the sides of hills, and in deep places and wells, receive their water from the condensation of vapor exhaled under the surface, and not from rains. The heaviest rains seldom penetrate more than a few inches, especially on the sides of hills where springs are the most numerous.—Springs that have their sources near the surface fail in periods of drought because the vapour escapes through the dry earth into the atmosphere. Rains or a moist atmosphere, by moistening the ground, form an impediment to the escape of the vapor constantly going on from the interior of the earth towards its surface; strata of rocks and various kinds of earth oppose the escape of this vapor, and convert it into water, which falls into cavities or saturates the earth underneath, and gives a supply for springs. The origin of the subterranean water which affords the exhalations, is not explained. The editor suggests that it may be derived, not directly, but ultimately, from rains and waters upon the surface, which sink into the earth and are distributed thro' the interior, or there may be some great subterranean reservoirs of water. He does not doubt the formation of vapor and its condensation into water in the earth.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machine Cards, Drawing Spinders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging, Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb. 20—6m*

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Binding and in Nos.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
Williams's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Medical Flora of the U. States and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street

feb. 20—tf

MEDICAL WORKS.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market street, below Ninth, Laennec on the Chest; Tavernier's Operative Surgery; Hooper's Medical Examinations; Turner's Chemistry; Dewees' Works; Hare's Chemistry; Horner's Pathological Anatomy; Edward's Manual of Materia Medica; Good's Study of Medicine, Bichat's General Anatomy; Hatin's Manual of Obstetricks, Manual of General Anatomy, Hildebrand on Typhus Fever; Martinet's Manual of Pathology; Shaw's Dissector; London Practice of Midwifery; Cazenave on the Skin; Lawrence's Physiology; Richat's Anatomy and Physiology, by Henderson; Chapman's Medical Journal, 14 vols.; Eberle's Practice, Barton's Materia Medica and Botany; Green's Chemistry; Ellis's Medical Formulary; Orfila on Poisons; Curry on Cold Water; Frick on the Eye; Travers on the Eye; Travers on Irritation; Haller & Bell on the Arteries; Mathias on Mercurial Complaints; Macculloch on Malaria; Marshall on the Brain; Ryland on the Stethascope; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Pemberton on Viscera; Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage, Thornton's Botany; Uve's Chemical Dictionary; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Bichat on Life and Death; do. on Membranes; do. on Pathology; Bostock's Physiology; Cooper's Surgery; Darwin's Zoonomia; Gregory's Practice; Saissy on the Ear; Hufeland on Scrofulous Disease; Begin's French Practice of Medicine; Rush on the Mind; Abercrethy and Johnson's Works, &c. &c. with a great variety of Books, in the different departments of Literature.

Subscriptions received for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal. feb. 20—3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, AUGUSTUS G. RICHARDS, of the City of Philadelphia, Dyer and Scourer, did, on the Fourth day of February, 1830, execute an Assignment of all his Estate, Real, Personal, and Mixed, to the subscriber in trust, for the benefit of such of his Creditors, who shall, within sixty days from the date thereof, execute to him, a full and perfect release of their respective claims. Notice is hereby given that the assignment and release may be seen at the house of the subscriber, No. 78 Dillwyn street, above Noble street, N. L. ENOCH MIDDLETON.

February 18th, 1830.—20—4t*

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, going to give up the dry goods business in the city, offers a very large stock of goods at and below auction prices—blue cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, table diaper at 62½ cents a yard, 2 yards wide, at 80 cents; Russia towelling, 4-4 wide, at 18¾ cents; Irish towelling at 8 cents; 35 pr. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen and lawns; 25 doz. linen cambric hdkfs. from 62½ to $1 per hdkf. with a large assortment of worsted and cotton hosiery, gloves and mits, domestic muslins, checks, ticking and sheeting muslin; pins, at 6 cents a sheet; spool cotton at 6 cents a spool; 1100 pieces linen and cotton apron tapes, at 3 cents a piece, with nearly every staple article in the line.

8 pieces fine black lasting, fit for shoemakers; and No 3 black Mantua ribbons. Our former customers and the public will please call, as we will sell the goods far below cost to get rid of them.

JOHN KENNEDY,
No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch.

N. B. Those who have goods laid past, will please call and take them away before the 1st of April.

feb. 20—4t

MAHOGANY.

THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of MAHOGANY of all sizes, to which he invites the attention of city and country dealers. His present stock consists of very superior table and veneer south side St. Domingo Mahogany, which he offers for sale for cash or acceptances, by the single log or large quantity, to suit purchasers.

Country dealers in the article will find it to their advantage to examine his stock. Pianoforte Manufacturers can be supplied with superior wood, of the best dimensions, for pianofortes, as also shippers with mahogany suitable for foreign markets.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
feb. 20—3t No. 248 South Front street.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST published and for sale by J. G. AUNER Bookseller, No. 333 Market street, below Ninth street—

1. Choruses, Solos, Duets, and Recitatives, from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other composers of the first eminence, arranged in full Vocal Score, and interspersed with Notes and Explanatory Remarks—by Samuel Dyer.

2. Dyer's Selection of Anthems, containing upwards of seventy favorite and approved Anthems, Set Pieces, Odes, and Choruses, from the works of the most esteemed Authors, with Biographical Sketches of the several Composers—new edition.

3. Dyer's Selection of Sacred Music, consisting of about three hundred approved Psalm and Hymn Tunes, from the works of the most esteemed Authors, ancient and modern; arranged for Four Voices, and adapted to all the Metres in general use amongst the various Religious Denominations—new edition.

4. Phillips' Musical Self Instructor. Also, for sale, Hastings on Musical Taste; with a large assortment of Books in the various departments of Literature.

feb. 13—3t

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as bearings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted sound, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m

N. CANFIELD & CO'S

LOTTERY Office, No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Our grand Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1830, draws on Saturday, the 6th of March. Fifty-four number lottery—eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	10 prizes of	$100
1	10,000	46	80
1	6,000	46	60
1	5,000	46	50
1	2,500	46	40
1	1,628	92	30
5	1,000	92	25
5	500	920	16
10	300	8280	8
10	200		

Price of tickets only $8, halves 4, quarters 2, eighths 1. N. Canfield & Co. will sell Managers tickets and shares as cheap as any other office.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to N. Canfield & Co. Philadelphia, who sold a short time since—

38	41	44	$50,000
13	18	42	6,000
5	29	31	6,000
15	37	57	4,010
4	22	38	3,000
21	23	29	3,000
18	26	35	3,000
41	44	50	2,000

For capitals and prompt payment, apply at the above office. feb. 20—3t

JUST PUBLISHED, CASKET FOR FEBRUARY, 1830.

EMBELLISHED with views of the Fox Chase—Upper Ferry Bridge, and Washington Inn—School of Flora, Music, &c.

CONTENTS.—The Gloucester Fox Hunting Club—Ann Dillon a Tale—Paternal Forgiveness—Biography of Gen. A. Wayne—Description of Upper Ferry Bridge—Washington Inn—The Captive's Escape—The Breast Pin—Ambiguities—Corsican Revenge—Rings—*Flora*, E. Periodicism—Land Crabs of Jamaica—Don't Break it Jose—*Wit and Sentiment*—Music—Oh! yes, we often mention her.

POETRY.—A Year Ago—To Margaretta—Go Faithless One—Onward, &c.—Memory of the Brave—To S.—Charity—On a Friend—On Hearing the Winding of a Horn—Death of an Indian Chief—Lines—To the Moon—The Hearts Appeal—Time—To ——— —To Prudence—Muse of Columbia—Lines on a Parting Relative—Woman—Puzzler.

Price $1 50 a year, published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street.

feb. 17—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept. 30—6m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a rested Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824.

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.

jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN ORGAN of seven stops, suitable for a Church of moderate size. The stops are as follows:—Open Diap, stopped Diap, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Flute, and Fifteenth; enclosed in a mahogany case. It can be seen by applying at the Masonic Hall. The instrument can be warranted in every respect, and will be sold to close a concern. For further particulars apply to SIDDONS & McGRATH, No. 25 North Third street jan 9—3m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and leger hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4m

NEW GIG AND HARNESS.

A FIRST RATE GIG and HARNESS, finished in the best style, will be sold very low, if applied for immediately, at No. 301 Market street.

feb. 20—2t

New Music Warehouse,
NO. 28) SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Shakspeare Buildings, near Chesnut street,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above Music Ware House, where he has constantly on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Piano Fortes,	Bugles,
Guitars,	Keat Bugles,
Violins,	French Horns,
Flutes,	Trumpets,
Clarionets,	Bassoons,
Fifes,	Drums,
Fingeolets,	Tambourines,

and every other Musical Instrument.

Superior Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

A general assortment of MUSIC, consisting of the most popular Songs, Pieces, &c.

A large collection of German, French and Italian Music.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. F. RUDOLPHUS.

feb. 20—4w

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Cheap Silks, Ribbons, and Lace Goods.

C. BIRD & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of staple and fancy Silk and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases, the deduction from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 20—1y

G. W. FARR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

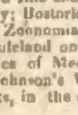
COMMERCIAL
PENMANSHIP.

INVENTED to change an indifferent to that of a superior *business hand* writing in the short term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving the hand writing by this *new method*, is the certain tendency to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegance in style of execution, its utility is realized daily by numerous citizens, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
For BOOK KEEPING, &c.
feb. 6—3t* 61 ARCADE.

TO RENT,



A house and lot of about 6 acres of land, situate in the village of Haddenfield, with a Tan-Yard on said premises, with all the necessary buildings thereto belonging. A particular description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected that any person wishing to rent the premises, will first call and view them, which they may do by calling on Samuel Allen, on the premises, or on Richard Stafford, in Haddenfield.

Possession will be given on the 28th day March next For terms apply to the subscriber.

jan. 30—8t RICHARD STAFFORD
Haddonfield.

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jackson, Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Gen. A. Wayne, John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, John Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety of other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. jan. 24—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,	
Bridle do.	Laning do.	Laning do.	
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Riading do.	
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.	

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.

feb. 6—4 mo

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10; Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Revoudt, Scattergood, Shepherd, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 189 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 112 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Bunker's Alley.

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA

PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.

nov. 28—6m

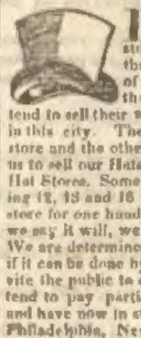
REMOVAL.

T. L. KING informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat and Cap Warehouse from No. 30 South Sixth street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to No. 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the shortest notice. THOMAS L. KING.

jan. 9—3m

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to $ 50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO apprentices to the Moulding Business, where an opportunity will be afforded to acquire a thorough knowledge of all its branches. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

feb. 20—2t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Hound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. feb. 20—4t*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION.

LATE the property of George Willing, situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 8 mile stone stands on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered woodland. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a large spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the dryest season; a large stone barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high, two rooms a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on each floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone dwelling house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadow. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL
No. 99 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth
nov. 21—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if required, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearses, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*

aug. 30—tf

INDIGESTION

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAF